



SATURDAY NIGHT.

THE FRONT PAGE.

THE pricking of the United Wireless bubble by the United States authorities, the technical charge being the "misuse of the mails," will entail serious loss in Canada, where the worthless stock has been sold in large quantities. It is estimated that in Western Canada alone one million dollars has been collected by the agents of this concern in exchange for United Wireless stock, while in Ontario, the Maritime Provinces, and Quebec, there has also been a considerable amount disposed of. It is estimated that the public generally has subscribed no less than \$20,000,000 in exchange for the company's worthless scrip, while the total assets of the concern are placed at \$400,000. The company's stock books show some 28,000 subscribers who paid all the way from \$10 to \$55 per share for the stuff.

On numerous occasions TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT has warned its readers to beware of United Wireless as well as other wireless concerns, the stocks of which are being peddled about the country. Some took warning, and others grew indignant that we should "slander" such corporations. Just why a wireless proposition should appeal to the small investor is a mystery, but that they do is evinced by the fact that in this United Wireless swindle alone there had been planted upward of twenty millions of the public's good money, with absolutely no hope of ever receiving back a cent of the principal not to speak of dividends.

The full story of this gigantic and heartless robbery, for it was nothing else from its inception, will be found in the financial section of TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT; and it is to be hoped that the investing public will now await the time when Wireless has proven itself, if it ever does, before they again take to purchasing such securities.

There is still another concern operating from New York to which Canadian and United States postal authorities might well direct their energies. This is the firm of curb brokers who are responsible for Ely Central and some other alleged securities which are equally questionable. At the moment this firm has back of it George Graham Rice, an ex-convict with a long record of duplicity and sharp practice.

It is ever becoming more evident that the public, particularly those who reside without the large centres of population, and many within these precincts for that matter, are not in a position to guard against these financial brigands, and it would therefore seem to be the first duty of the postal authorities to protect the public so far as lies within the power of this department. This buccaneering literature finds its way to the people through the mails, and it should be the first obligation of the post office department to see that the means of defrauding the public is not made easy through their agency.

IN a recent speech in London, England, Lord Mersey (formerly Sir John Bigham, President of the Divorce Court) called attention to the injustice which newspaper publishers suffer from the issuance of libel actions which should never have been brought, but which must nevertheless, be defended. Lord Mersey used a very plain word in connection with many such actions, namely, "black-mail." The newspaper which publishes an exposure or even a criticism, though obviously in the public interest, "takes a chance," and expects legal proceedings of some kind which will entail expenses. Legal costs are, indeed, regarded as part of the ordinary outlay in connection with the conduct of a newspaper in this country if it is to be managed in a fearless way. That it is just that the newspaper should be subjected to this levy simply because it is doing the fair thing by its readers no one will argue. It is pleasant therefore, to see a noted judge taking up the matter. In this country the judiciary is credited by newspaper managers, rightly or wrongly, with a disposition to "soak the press" on general principles. Lord Mersey's words are worth quoting:

"As a result of the various bad swindles which he exposed," he said, "Mr. Labouchere, of Truth, was the victim of endless libel actions which never should have been brought against him, and he has often spoken to me concerning the possibility of putting a check to libel actions, which are really nothing more than systematized blackmail."

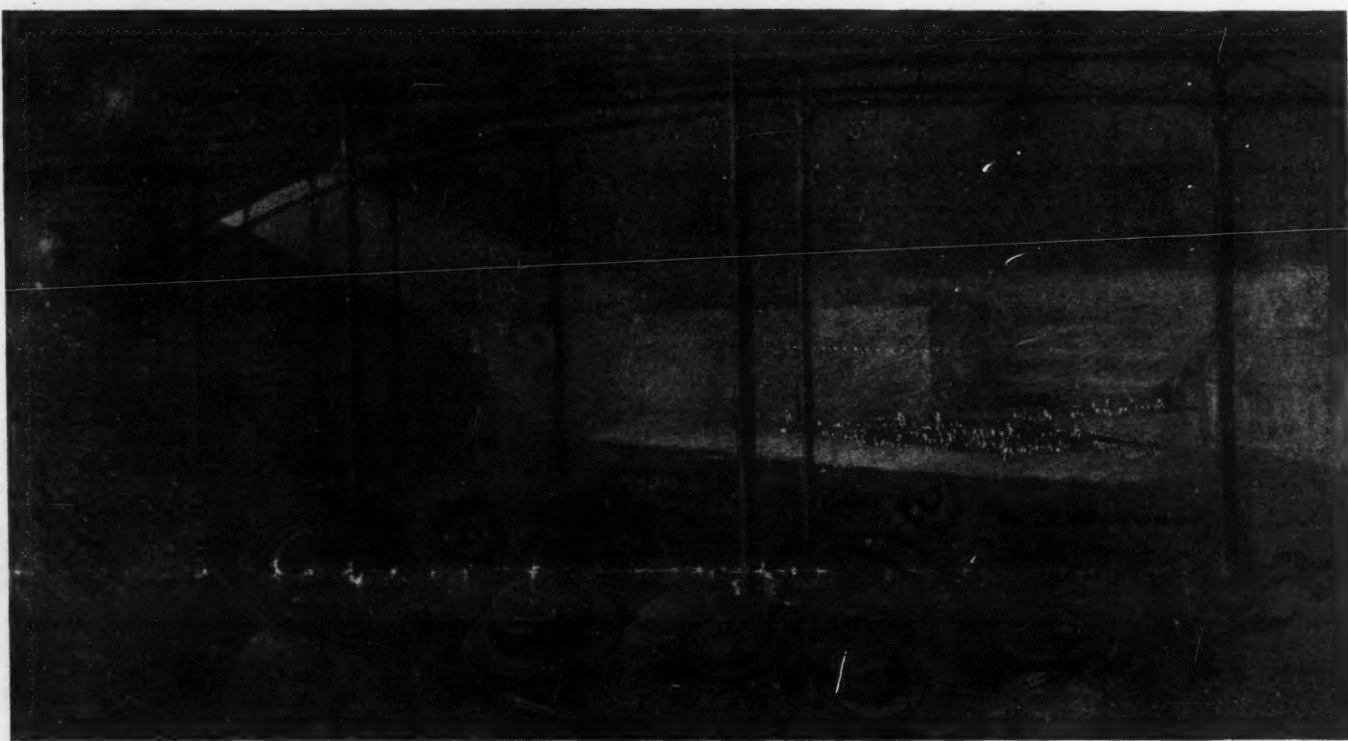
"I know what juries are. They are unstable, liable to be talked over by counsel, and they do perversities, and the consequence is a great deal of injustice is frequently done by juries, but," he added amid laughter, "never by judges."

"The impecunious blackmailer, the man who has been properly denounced in the Press, is a person who can afford to take his chance of getting a verdict from such a tribunal. He has nothing to lose. Something ought to be done, I think, in such a case, to prevent the impecunious blackmailer from bringing into court, as a defendant, a newspaper, or the proprietors of a newspaper, who have only done their duty in bringing to the notice of the public the conduct of the plaintiff."

In Canada matters are complicated by the fact that there is no general libel law. What comes within the law in one Province passes free to another. In the Maritime Provinces, for instance, the phrase "public interest" is broadly interpreted; in Ontario the interpretation is extremely narrow. An illustration of the injustice which may be worked was a libel action of the late E. A. Macdonald against The Mail and Empire ten years ago. He was a mayoralty candidate, and sued the paper for publishing a very moderate report of a speech which had been delivered against him at a public meeting. The judge allowed the case to go to the jury, but granted a reserve case



The finding of Scott by the settlers.



General view of the grand stand and stage.

THE Q. O. R PAGEANTS

on the question of whether he should not dismiss the action, his desire being to look up the precedents. The jury in the face of a very strong defence made by the newspaper, gave Mr. Macdonald damages to the extent of \$5,000 with costs. The judge, on considering the plea made in the reserve case, found that he should never have permitted the case to go to the jury at all. The action was dismissed and the verdict nullified. No doubt the judge had thought a jury would throw the plaintiff out of court. The newspaper did not have to pay the exorbitant damages awarded, but had been put to a large unnecessary expense in defending the action. The wording of the statutes and the practice of the court should be sufficiently clear to permit of no anomalous incidents of this kind. The list of actual miscarriages of justice in libel actions could be multiplied *ad libitum* by an experienced newspaperman, but it is as nothing compared with the number of actions which never reach the jury stage and are to all intents and purposes baseless, but which are a constant tax on the resources of the publisher. During the period of hard times in Toronto in the early nineties, it was a regular practice with impecunious lawyers to search the files of the newspapers for material on which to base libel actions. The aggrieved person would then be communicated with and the suggestion made that he go into partnership with the lawyer to gouge a settlement out of the newspaper involved. Such a condition of affairs, which has not entirely died out, makes Lord Mersey's term "blackmail" seem mild and inadequate.

THE Synod of the Diocese of Toronto has, by a vote of 80 to 36, placed itself on record as opposed to the licensing of clubs. This action of the Synod in session in Toronto last week is noteworthy inasmuch as the Church of England is generally conceded to be among the most liberal of the Protestant faiths in regard to prohibition. Indeed, I would be very much surprised if fifty per cent. of the Church of England clergymen in Canada abstained altogether from alcoholic stimulants, while in England the percentage of prohibitionists in

the clerical ranks of the Established Church would be appreciably less than here.

Much is written and said regarding clubs and their alleged evil influences by men and women who have no first-hand knowledge. As a matter of fact, much of the gossip pertaining to the excessive drinking in the modern club of size and pretensions is pure humbug, as Rural Dean Cayley described it before the Synod. When I speak of clubs in this sense, I refer to such organizations as the National, the Albany, the Toronto, and the Ontario clubs in Toronto, the St. James' and the Mount Royal clubs in Montreal and their counterparts in all other centres of population. It is time that this "evil influence" fiction as regards clubs was killed and buried with appropriate ceremonies. The casual reader of the Synod's discussion upon the question of club licenses would be

Nor' Westers. In those times a man was praised for his ability to stand up under three bottles; but now it is different.

In this commercial country of ours the club has become a sort of a secondary business office for its members; and in this we are, as a matter of fact, getting back to first principles; for historians tell us that it was in Rome and Greece that the club first came into being. The craft-guilds of ancient Rome were the first clubs, while Augustus bequeathed a sum of money to the collegium or club of cooks in his household. Following the craft guilds or clubs came the political clubs, which were organized along much the same lines as our political-social clubs of the present day. Then came the club of the Roman and Athenian soldiers, where the veterans fought over again their battles.

The bond of union in the club of to-day is commercial, political and social; and it is these three elements which enter into the average social club of Canada. At the club the member entertains his out-of-town business acquaintances; men whom for one reason or other are not introduced into the home circle, if the particular club member happens to have a home of his own. At the club a member meets other members who are per chance on the same directorate, and in easy chairs

and amid comfortable surroundings they straighten out affairs of finance and commerce.

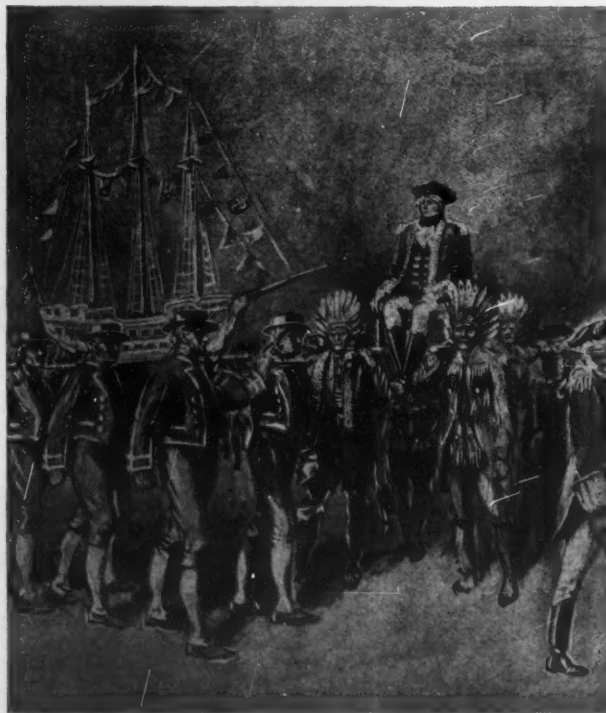
At the club, if the same happens to have been inaugurated for that purpose, the members collect to discuss the latest political developments, and upon stated occasion they assemble to hear their chosen leaders expound upon the political affairs of the period.

The club depicted by the cartoonist, and written of by the jokesmith, has long ago disappeared. In England the drinking and gambling club reached its zenith in the days of Charles James Fox. In Canada this sort of an organization was ever hard to find; the Beaver Club, already mentioned, being one of the few, for Canadians were, and still are, too busy, too poor and too ambitious to spend their nights drinking and carousing and their days in bed.

EFFECTIVE steps in the direction of temperance regulation has been attempted in the village of Grimsby, Ont., and it is well worth considering by other towns in Canada. Some years ago when the local option wave struck Ontario, Grimsby adopted the system and cut off its hotel licenses. This did not end liquor drinking, however. Electric cars run through the town to Hamilton, and quantities of liquor were brought out from that city which bibulous townsmen consumed. Last January

after a bitter fight sixty per cent. of the electorate decided to repeal the by-law and as a result a single bar was opened in the village on May 1st last. The Greater Grimsby Committee, which had been instrumental in effecting the repeal of the local option by-law, had given a pledge that they would exert themselves to see that the law was enforced and they are now doing so. In the Independent, the newspaper of the village, they have published a public warning that they will prosecute anyone illegally importing or dispensing liquor within the village and anyone found drunk or disorderly on its streets, and have undertaken to place any person who is in the habit of getting intoxicated on the "Indian List" and use the force of their organization to see that the regulations for men in his situation are observed. The licenseeholder of the village has agreed to co-operate with the committee in dealing with "boozers" and law-breakers, and it is expected that there will be less drunkenness and less disorder under license conditions than was the case during the local option years. According to the Independent, this desirable state of affairs is already being accomplished. This looks like common sense and good citizenship. The Grimsby Committee are demonstrating that the best way to regulate the liquor traffic is not by a prohibition which has never been known to prohibit, but by the pressure of an enlightened and reasoning public sentiment.

SOME weeks ago news came from Winnipeg of a journalistic soldier of fortune who had offered to supply a Press service of libels about Western Canada to United States newspapers if a certain railroad which is interested in checking the emigration of Western farmers to the Canadian Northwest would subsidize him. Where this enterprising adventurer is at present one is not aware, but the business of marketing detractions of Canada is now in full swing in the Western States. For instance The Spectator, a weekly journal published at Portland, Oregon, is out with an article entitled "The Great Canadian Fake," which aims to show that Hades is a comfortable and desirable place compared with the Canadian Northwest. According to this journal the villains who are luring American settlers to their doom are the directors of the C.P.R., and the conventional garb of these gentlemen conceals the cloven hoof and the forked tail which are the marks of the fiend. Incidentally it pays a tribute to their cleverness, for it says "The great C.P.R. could sell hell for a summer resort." Its directors have the Kaiser, Elbert Hubbard and Pierpont Morgan beaten to a standstill in the art of obtaining free advertising from the United States press, says this critic, and he adds that the C.P.R. is the greatest press agent and the greatest real estate agent on earth; (George Ham please write). One of the enormities of the corporation is in giving a cheap rate to incoming settlers, but after dwelling satirically on this system, the writer declares that there is no great influx of American capital or American farmers to the Canadian West, and that those who do go are obliged to return to "God's country to make a living and to get warm." He speaks of the whole West as sub-Arctic, ap-



The review by Governor Simcoe. The sailors carrying a model of the "Andromeda."

very likely to infer, had they no special knowledge to the contrary, that these social institutions are hot beds of intemperance, and that the members held all sorts of noisy carousals and that orgies are a well nigh nightly occurrence.

As a matter of fact, nothing could be farther from the truth. No club in Canada composed of gentlemen would for a moment countenance an excessive use of alcoholic stimulants by any of its members. Social ostracism would be the penalty meted out to the offender instant; and if the member persisted, the governing committee would, in all human probability, take the matter up in such a manner that the bibulous member would either mend his ways or quit the club.

The Club, as we know it on this continent, is a very different organization from those which we hear of through that jolly French reprobate de Grammont and the old gossip, Samuel Pepys. Indeed, we need not go so far as this, for we have only to cast back to the time when the Beaver Club flourished in Montreal; in the days of the hard fighting, hard drinking, adventurous

parently unaware of the cactus belt in Southern Alberta, and even declares that it takes two years to get a crop of wheat. Some novel information is also furnished to the effect that in addition to requiring two seasons to produce one crop the soil needs careful preparation before it will produce anything. There are no trees (here the writer approaches the realm of accuracy), no irrigation, no nothing, in fact. An acre of good land in the Pacific Northwest is worth a section in "Sunny (also Frozen) Alberta. He also pays his compliments to the real estate boomster, and in this respect his warning is no doubt timely, and then he explains that the reason that the idea has gotten abroad that the West is a great country is the fact that the Canadian press is muzzled by a libel law that would put such a writer as himself in jail if he tried to print such assertions in this country. He closes with a fine touch calculated to appeal to those Americans who still labor under the superstition that the United States is the only country where freedom and honesty prevail. This is his conclusion: "The Canadian Government hides a bigger graft than we know in the United States. Here the papers are free and graft is hunted from refuge to refuge, but in Canada it eats freely, unafraid of press or people. Note the hundreds of millions of railroad bonds that the Canadian Government must stand behind. In this country the Government controls the railroads; in Canada the railroad is the Government. And the railroad has land for sale. This is the secret of the official figures, so one-sidedly true, so doubly false."

The motive behind this article is plain; Oregon wants settlers and cannot get them. The Canadian West is the Mecca of the well-to-do settler at the present time. Perhaps were the Portland editor to so frequently encounter the man from the Canadian West who is on a holiday with a roll of money in his pocket, as does the average Torontonian, he would hesitate to unload such a jeremiad on his readers. One surmises that the Winnipeg liar has moved to Oregon and perhaps he knows something about Canadian jails.

RICHARD PARR, the United States Customs Department deputy, who, in spite of threats and attempts to bribe, exposed the fraudulent methods by which the Sugar Trust was, through a system of underweighing, beating the Government out of millions of dollars, has been presented by his Government with a reward of \$100,000 and an increase of \$500 per year to his salary. Thus we have before us a concrete example of honesty being the best policy. It might be mentioned incidentally that the Sugar Trust, realizing that Parr had it in his power to expose them, offered the man \$100,000 and a trip around the world, expenses prepaid, if he would keep his mouth shut. Parr, who was at the time receiving a salary of \$3,000 per year from the United States Government as a customs clerk, argued that he was on the correct course standing by his employers. Now his reward has come, and under the circumstances it is not a bit too large.

OVER on the Niagara peninsula, which is one of the garden spots of Canada, they have a happy inspiration and hold a June flower show. The event, which was inaugurated a year ago, takes place at St. Catharines this week. Ordinarily speaking we hold our flower shows in the fall, when many of the most beautiful of our garden flowers have ceased blooming. There is no time of the year when those most exquisite of all flowers, the garden roses, as distinguished from the hothouse varieties, are so beautiful as in the last week of June. There may be some favored sections of Canada, like Vancouver Island, where you can pick roses in Christmas week, but in our short and fervid summers the more delicate garden roses fade early. Then the idea of a June flower show gives a chance for the display of another beautiful garden flower which never gets a "look in" at the Canadian National Exhibition or at the Fruit, Flower and Honey Show which comes in November—one alludes to the peony, the most gorgeous of open air flowers. And there is another favorite, that the poets should celebrate more widely than they do—the Iris. One should like to see this idea of a flower show in early summer when the gardens are at their best, spread to other cities. Well-kept gardens are the glory of Toronto and many other Ontario cities; why, then, should there not be more exhibitions of this kind? The hothouse rose, the orchid, the chrysanthemum and the carnation are not the only aristocrats of flowerdom. The wilder and more fragrant blooms of the common garden should be remembered.

WHILE all the world is singing the praises of Judge Lindsey, of Denver, and proclaiming the greatness of his achievement in the cause of neglected and delinquent children, it is well for Canadians to remember that right here in Toronto fine work has been done for many years along similar lines. Even before Judge Lindsey's court was in operation, there was a Children's Court in Toronto, though constituted along somewhat different lines from the famous Juvenile Court of Denver. And in the work of child-protection, J. J. Kelso, of this city, is to be numbered among the pioneers.

One is reminded of the excellent work being done in Mr. Kelso's Department by the Children's Report for 1909, which has just been issued. It is the seventeenth annual report of the Department, and is the most comprehensive yet published. It is admirably gotten up, the illustrations and detailed accounts of special cases being particularly interesting. And certainly the good accomplished is of such a nature and importance, that it should be brought more fully to the public knowledge than is at present the case.

The aim of the Children's Aid Society of the Province, which is under the direction of Mr. Kelso, is the betterment of conditions for children in their own homes, their removal when their environment is such as to make it necessary for their well-being, the placing in foster-homes of such children as become wards of the Society, and the investigation of cases where complaint is made that children are neglected or badly treated. From the very nature of the work, it is difficult to measure it up and present it in a tabulated statement. It is true, however, that the Department can point to such a creditable record as 605 children placed for the first time in foster-homes during the year, and 340 children replaced in other homes and situations after having been returned to the Department. The greater number of these children were placed through the Aid Societies in various parts of the Province, which work under the direction of Mr. Kelso and the Department.

A very large part of the work, however, is of the nature of personal service, and is possible only through the assistance of the general public. This dependence on volunteer service is made necessary by the small appropriation for such work. The Report points out that since the inauguration of the work seventeen years ago, the average cost to the Province has been about \$14,000 a year, starting at \$4,000 and gradually increasing to \$17,000. An additional expenditure of about \$25,000, made up of municipal grants and charitable contributions, would probably represent the entire cost of the Children's Aid work in Ontario. This is certainly any-

thing but an extravagant outlay, when one considers how much money is spent in the treatment of criminals, who are very largely the result of childhood conditions such as this Department is trying to do away with. Where the consequences of adult criminality are so dire and the cost of treatment so expensive, it is the part of wisdom to spend a little more on preventive measures.

And it would seem that this work will have to be done even more economically in the future, as notice is given that the Audit Department has refused to countenance any expenditures not made in strict accordance with the provisions of the Children's Act. As a great part of the children's aid work in the past has been outside the letter of the Act, however much in accord with its spirit, this will mean quite a curtailment of the activity of the Department. As a result many cases that cannot come within the strict meaning of the law will now have to be referred to other societies and institutions.

It is naturally impossible here to go into the details of any of the cases described in the Report. But many instances are there given of children that have been saved by the Department from sordid and degrading surroundings, where nothing but a career of crime and worthlessness lay before them, and have been given a chance to become useful citizens. And these cases are numerous enough to make the Report a singularly interesting and encouraging one to read. It is to be hoped that it will be widely studied and that it will result in a growth of public interest and public generosity towards an extremely useful and appealing branch of the public service.

The Colonel

The Ethics of Coursing

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MANY enthusiasts who know nothing about practical coursing, are again inveighing heavily against the cruelty of the sport. Evidently they have only read about the matter; they have not witnessed first-class coursing, where killing the hare is not the main object, but ascertaining the points of the hound in attacking, and the skill of the hare in doubling.

Only witness the enthusiasm of a right sort of person on a coursing day, and you would see that hearsay accounts of a capital run are all blatant nonsense; for the teacher of morals is enjoying the points of the sport as well as any. In fact, one of the most respected of my clerical friends, with some means, had a pack of twenty greyhounds for many years, and was an acknowledged breeder of the highest class of animals. No more sympathetic man lived against cruelty to children and the lower animals than the late Rev. James Haxton, of Pathhead; yet no man enjoyed more a capital day's coursing.

As a national sport coursing holds its own for antiquity with any other that is now followed. Originally it was the sport of hunting hares, foxes, and sometimes deer, with greyhounds. But now it is understood to be the pursuit of hares by a couple of greyhounds. The saying that "a gentleman is known by his hawk, his horse, and his greyhound," is a very ancient one, but how far back the sport dates cannot be precisely fixed. We find,

ity of the greyhound; but it is the dog that does most toward the killing that is declared the winner. Keeping this in view, the judge has a recognized code of points to go by. For "speed" points are given according to the degree of superiority shown. The "go by" is where a greyhound starts a clear length behind his opponent, and yet passes him in a straight run, and gets a clear length before him; for that points are assigned. When in the scientific "turn" the hare is brought round at not less than a right angle from her previous line, one point is given by the judge. If she is brought round at less than a right angle—a "wrench"—half a point is assigned. For a "kill" certain points are given according to circumstances. Considering these and other points, it has been estimated that as often as nine times out of ten the worse of the two dogs kills.

Much misconception prevails about coursing; these niceties of the sport are not appreciated. If, however, you stand in a prominent position on an elevated hill-side, and look down in the hollow on a fine "course," you will admire the rare beauties of the "turn." This is the most exciting and brilliant point in the sport. The hare has no chance with her pursuers, in direct running, but she has the advantage of knowing when to turn, that is, change her course, and allow the hounds to run on with full momentum. They are not aware when she is going to turn, and their momentum being vastly greater, they are carried on without the power of stopping themselves for a considerable distance. And that is all a great saving in distance to the hare. One is often amused at the successful cunning of a young spaniel in doubling against a collie on the lawn.

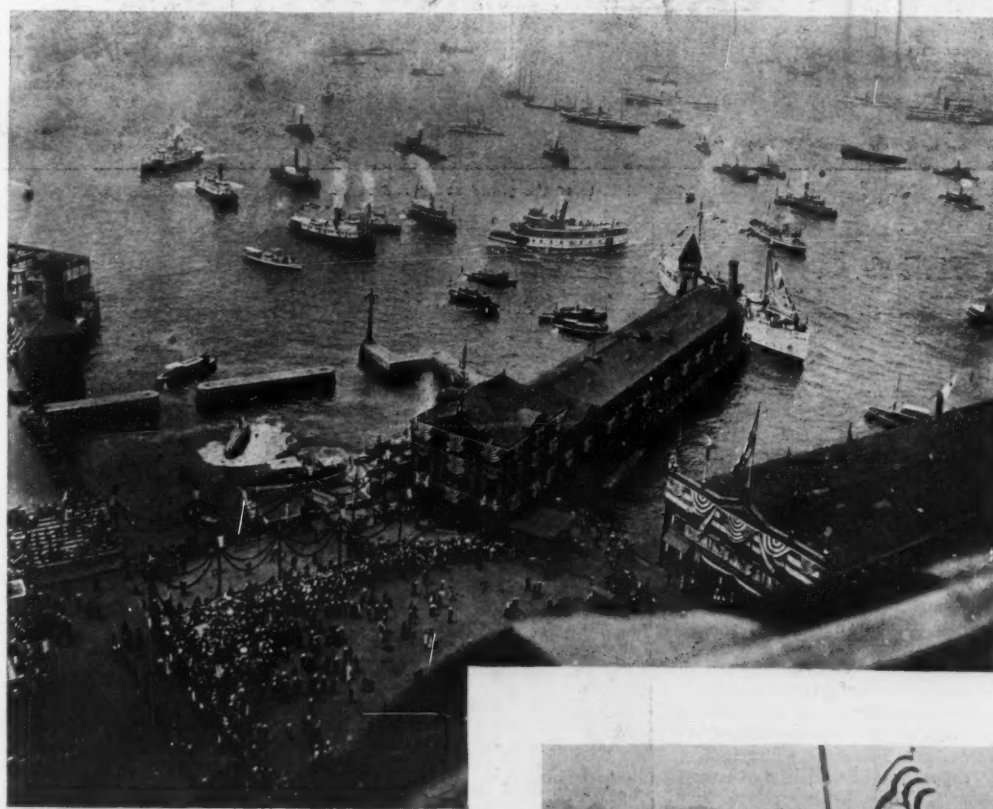
The momentum of the hound is proportional to the product of his weight and velocity. The greater both the less power he has of stopping, in order to turn. The hare "doubles" at every attempt to seize her, and gains a good number of yards on her pursuers. Besides, though he covers more space in one jump than she does, she jumps more quickly. When the hare is strong, she can bother her pursuers by the turn with great agility and power; as the brake of concealment draws near she can allow her fear to subside into a sense of victory. The "turn" alone is worth the whole course in point of gracefulness, beauty, tact, and skill.

Some opponents of the sport say that though the hare escapes, she generally dies. But she does not so often succumb. Doubtless we see the dogs sometimes bordering on asphyxia, unless wine were given as a restorative. They have not, however, the training of the hare; they are only out for a time in the year at active work. On the other hand, the hare has her life always in jeopardy. Never a day passes but some sheepdog is giving her a good run for it; accordingly, she is well trained for a long run at an emergency.

Again, see how nature has fitted the hare for ascending brae-sides. Her hind-legs are very much longer than her forelegs, and she can spank on uphill as quickly as with legs of equal length she could run on level ground. She, therefore, gains a good deal, when she sets her nose up the brae. Though she is turned down by the fine rushing speed of her opponent, she can make for the brae again as soon as possible. This gives her a great advantage, and she knows it.

Of course, in proper coursing, the hare gets a good start before the hounds are slipped, just as in the school-boys' game of "houn's and hare" the pursued is allowed a good bit ahead of the pursuers before they are let loose.

On the whole, coursing is a most innocent sport, which



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A general view of the great reception extended to Theodore Roosevelt on his landing at the Battery, New York, June 18.

however, that coursing was practised very much in the same manner as it is at the present day as far back as 150 A.D., when Arrian wrote an elaborate treatise on this sport. He was a keen appreciator of coursing, yet he wrote a learned book on ethics.

What does Arrian say? He insists on letting the hare have her start, creep from the furrow as if unperceived, and recover her presence of mind. He can hardly contain himself when he bursts out in enthusiastic applause at the skilful "turning" of the greyhound, at full speed after her. He has a high ideal of this sport—the scientific work of the greyhounds. In his opinion true sportsmen do not take their dogs out for the sake of catching a hare, but for the contest or sport of coursing. In fact they are glad if the hare escapes.

The whole sport of coursing is in contrasting speed and cunning. Arrian is far above the mere mercenary standard of killing. He knows the exhilarating and recuperative power of watching a keen contest upon the sportsman's health. The old coursers went out merely to see their greyhounds "run" a hare; and in the interests of the real sport, this is as it should be. I have repeatedly heard enthusiastic sportsmen rejoicing when a splendid hare, that had baffled the two dogs with several turns, escaped into a brake.

It is not the mere killing that determines the superior-



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stimulates men to train for the chase dogs meant for that purpose by nature; which exhilarates the health and cheers the spirits; which makes the observers discern not only the power, speed, and keenness on the part of the pursuers, but more enthusiastically the tact, cleverness, agility, and judgment on the part of the pursued.
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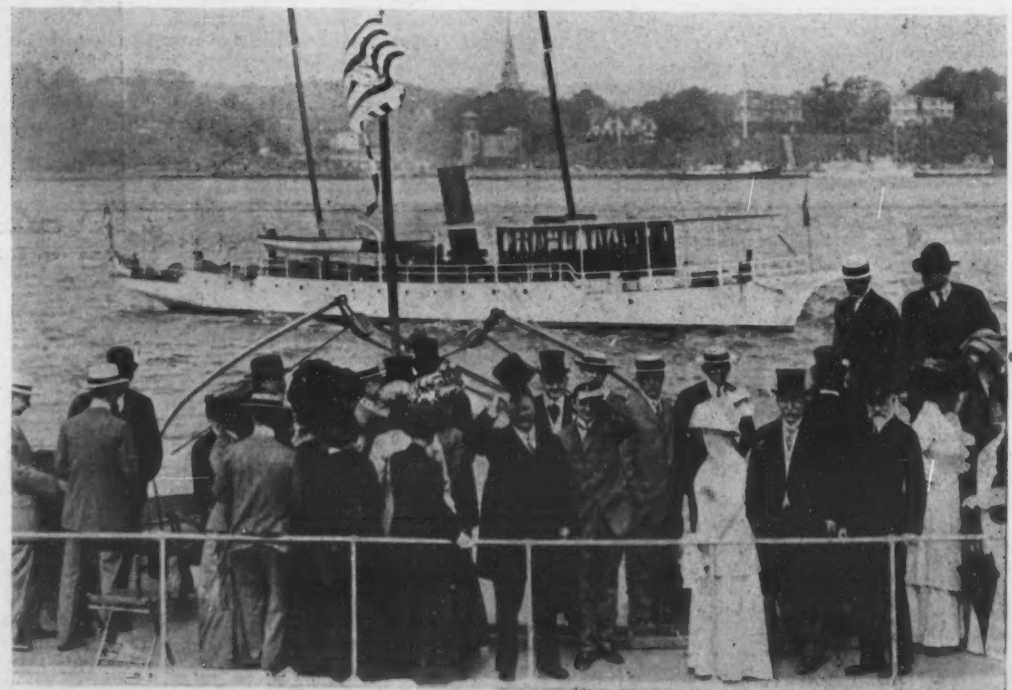
Foolhardy Feats.

To the Editor of Saturday Night:
Dear Sir,—A stranger landing in Toronto for the first time and taking up casually a leading evening paper would feel inclined to ask, what kind of a city is this in which an assembly of divines or a considerable portion of them want one of their number ostracised for doubting certain historical facts mentioned in the Bible, and yet complacently contemplate a large type heading entitled "Death Defiers at Public Parks," and describing two foolhardy feats at Scarborough Beach and Hanlan's respectively? While the authorities in California are taking steps to prohibit a prize fight in which the contestants although badly punished, will probably emerge with life and limbs safe, the authorities in this our up-to-date city (where people are supposed to be regenerated by legislative enactment) permit these dangerous exhibitions which are not only fraught with danger to the performers themselves, but also a menace to the morals of the rising youth of the city who contemplate them. One would imagine the fate of Marie-Jane Blanche at the Exhibition, and the deadly peril in which "the great Houndin" placed himself at Niagara Falls a few days ago, would effectually rouse the authorities to take some action in these matters, but seemingly the efforts of the morality department are confined to exclaiming revolvers that are not loaded and knives that will not cut from the moving picture and other posters that adorn our advertising spaces. Perhaps when legislation has succeeded in making Toronto a dry city (at least in name) attention may be turned to another prohibition scheme, the prevention of all such fool-hardy and death-defying feats the advertising of which now disgraces our city. If we wish for sickening details of accidents, surely our street car service can furnish enough and to spare.

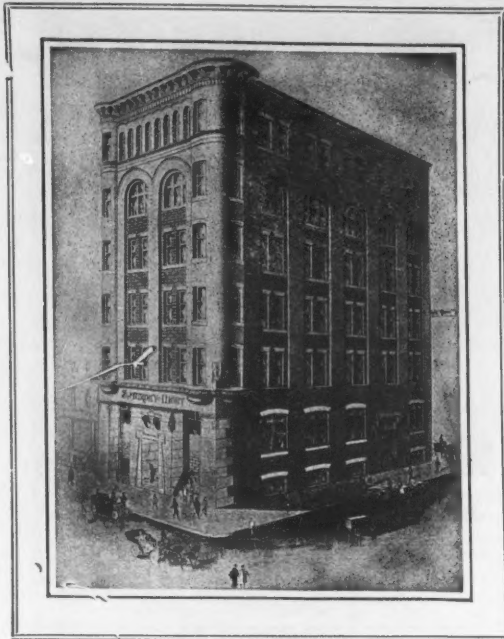
I remain, yours obediently,
HENRY A. ASHMEAD.

Numerous people who lost sleep trying to see the comet are glad it will not return for seventy-five years.—*Washington Star*.

Women always intrigue privately against the higher souls of their husbands.—*Nietzsche*.



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Ex-President Roosevelt on board the Revenue Cutter Manhattan, saluting the members of the press on his arrival in New York harbor.



TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT.

SATURDAY NIGHT, LIMITED, Proprietors.

FREDERICK PAUL, Editor.

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!- DOES ABOUT PEOPLE -!

Scholar Loved the Horse Parade.

THE annual open air horse parade occurs in Toronto next week, and it will be remembered that the late Goldwin Smith took a deep interest in that event because of its thoroughly democratic nature. It is worth while reprinting from an issue of SATURDAY NIGHT of two years the following reference:

"The open air horse parade is a very popular annual event in Toronto. This year, Dr. Goldwin Smith, who never before missed a parade, did not feel strong enough to go up to Queen's Park on Victoria Day. So, with fine courtesy, the whole big parade went out of its way and passed by the Professor's home, The Grange. The Sage himself appeared at his gate, more feeble than his multitude of friends would choose to see him, but smiling as ever, his quiet, kindly smile. And for an hour and a half, as the procession passed, the venerable professor watched it with interest, lifting his hat again and again in acknowledgment of the salutations of the horsemen. . . . Such pretty incidents are all too rare in the world. Some calculating person has estimated that the eight hundred horses in the parade were worth a quarter of a million dollars, and that the value of horses, rigs and equipment would aggregate half a million. But it was worth the whole of a million to see our most distinguished citizen so fittingly honored."

Justin McCarthy To-day.

A PORTRAIT of Justin McCarthy as he is to-day will interest many readers who are not only familiar with his political career as the opponent of Parnell after the disruption of the Irish party some years ago, but have read his historical works, notably "The History of Our Own Times." It is also interesting to note that Justin McCarthy was an acquaintance and admirer of the late Goldwin Smith when the latter was a prominent figure in English public life, and has written a good account of him in "Portraits of the Sixties." Mr. McCarthy started his political career as

a reporter on The Liverpool Post many years ago, and was in the gallery of the British House of Commons as a newspaper worker before he sat on its benches as a Home Ruler. He has written many books which, while they are neither brilliant nor profound, are interesting records of what he himself has seen. He is about to issue an eighth volume of the "History of Our Own Times," and among the great men whose biographies he has written in popular form may be mentioned Gladstone and the late Pope Leo XIII.

Goldwin Smith and the West.

THE impression has gone abroad and was given currency by President Schumann, of Cornell University, that the late Goldwin Smith took little interest in the development of the Canadian West. A letter written to the Calgary Albertan, on June 8th, by John McDougall, a veteran citizen of that flourishing city of the foothills, shows the contrary. Incidentally it proves that nearly thirty years ago the American invasion which has done so much for the west was foreseen by men like Mr. McDougall. The letter reads—

Editor Albertan:—In to-day's paper I notice the life and character sketch of a great man who has now passed on. I refer to the late Professor Goldwin Smith. In August of 1882, at the request of the president of the Canadian Pacific, I lectured in Toronto on the "Extent and Resources of the Great North West," and had in my audience the learned professor, who greatly surprised me by inviting the Rev. Dr. Sutherland and myself to luncheon with him at his home "The Grange." Here I

found the professor had absolutely accepted my statements re this Big West-Land, but wanted to discuss with me the quality of humanity which should people it. Here was true patriotism, but also something more and by much greater, namely, "Humanitarianism," and in this grand old man this principle stood out strong.

When I told him that "just as soon as lines of railway were opened into our country north and south, then the people from the States would come and see, and behold, appreciate, and the stream of immigration from the south would begin and cease not, while we had lands and rich possibilities for investment in Canada's Great West."

"Do you believe that?" was the answer, and when I told him I thought it inevitable in our destiny, then he seemed comforted. My impression of Doctor Goldwin Smith during the short two hours or better we spent with him on that day in August, 1882, made me feel at the time, and ever since the honor and privilege thus given to me of coming into association with this big soul.

JOHN McDOUGALL.

An Unexpected Retort.

COLONEL BAXTER, a leading lawyer of one of the Eastern Provinces, was once conducting a case for a Jew against a lawyer noted as a browbeater, of great dignity, and very fat.

When it came his turn to cross-examine Baxter's client, he arose with great weight and immediately began his bullying tactics. The Hebrew, however, was not to be intimidated, and answered every question in as thunderous a tone as that of his questioner.

Such conduct on the part of a mere witness was not to be endured, and, with a look of offended dignity meant to be terrifying, the lawyer said: "You need not eat me, my good man."

Baxter was on his feet instantly. "My learned friend need not fear," he said with a reassuring smile. "My client is a Jew and never eats pork."

Chamberlain's Radical Brother.

OCCASIONALLY readers of cable despatches learn of the existence of a brother of Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain who is as staunch a Liberal and Free Trader as the latter is Unionist and Protectionist. He is Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, and politically he and his brother Joseph set out side by side, for it will be recalled that Joseph Chamberlain first came into notice as a Radical. His political evolution carried him into the Unionist, and finally into the leadership of the Protectionist and ultra-Imperialist, ranks.

Arthur Chamberlain has clung to his early principles, however, and is prominent in the councils of the party at present dominating England, though he has never sat in the House of Commons. He lately had undesirable notoriety thrust upon him, for by those who for political purposes are trying to make the death of King Edward an issue, he is accused of being the first person to make the suggestion that the Throne be brought into the Lords versus Commons controversy. This proposal is supposed to have hastened the King's death.



Mr. Arthur Chamberlain.

When Sifton Makes Up His Mind.

THE stories they tell of Hon. Arthur Sifton, the new Premier of Alberta, seem to indicate that as things get down to working order once more in that province, he will be found to be the man running the job; no subordinate minister will get his cabinet into a deal that will disrupt the whole administration. The straightening out of the affairs of the province, it may be said, is a man's job; and, according to all accounts, Mr. Sifton is a man after the Westerner's own heart. He is not wild or woolly, but able, alert, and persuasive. He was brought up in Western politics, for in 1875, when a boy of seventeen, he first went to Manitoba with his father, Hon. John W. Sifton, who afterwards became Speaker of the Manitoba Assembly. He is credited with greater mental capacity than his brother, Hon. Clifford Sifton, though not with the same amount of energy, and as a politician he bears the name of being a clean man and not an exponent of what is known euphemistically as "practical politics." In the seven years that he has held the position on the bench, first as Chief Justice of the Northwest Territories, and later as Chief Justice of Alberta, he has won a wide reputation for common sense and an understanding of the word equity. It is regrettable that very few Canadian judges are singled out for this quality by the average observer. While he has ample knowledge of the law, he has shown that he has no use for quibbling, technicality or barren precedent. In fact, he is not afraid to create a precedent where justice and equity seem to demand it. One anecdote of him illustrates this quality in him. On a rather involved case in which it was nevertheless clear who was in the right, he announced that he had reached a certain decision. "But you cannot do that!" declared one of the counsel who was relying on technicality. "Can I not?" replied Judge Sifton. "Well, did you ever hear the story of the cowboys who were about to lynch a cattle stealer? Someone rode up and said, 'Here! you can't do that, you know.' 'Can't we?' said the cowboys. 'Well, you just watch us.' Now, my advice to the learned gentleman in this case is 'Just watch me.'"

Queen Victoria's Politics.

FOR some years after Queen Victoria succeeded, the Whigs were the allies of the Sovereign; the Tories were her antagonists. In 1840, the Queen, in a letter to Prince Albert, expressed her party preference with the utmost candor. "The Tories," she wrote "are really very astonishing; as they cannot and dare not attack us in Parliament they do everything they can to be personally rude to me." "The Whigs," she wrote, "are the only safe and loyal people, and the Radicals will also rally round their Queen to protect her from the Tories; but it is a curious sight to see those who, as Tories, used to pique themselves upon their excessive loyalty, doing everything to degrade their young Sovereign in the eyes of the people." So closely did the Queen associate herself with the Whigs that she regarded a dissolution as an event directly affecting her credit and position.



By JUNIUS JUNIOR

WHEN some three years ago Mr. R. L. Borden toured the West in his capacity of leader of His Majesty's loyal Opposition in the Federal Parliament, that portion of the Dominion had the worst harvest in its history. When in August, 1907, Mr. Borden paid a visit to the Quebec bridge, that structure, on the very same day, tumbled into the St. Lawrence. It was noised abroad that a hoodoo followed in the wake of the Conservative leader, and the genial Halifax lawyer was looked upon with something approaching suspicion, not on account of his personality, but rather for the ill-luck which seemed to accompany him. Failure of crops, due to rain or frost, the collapsing of bridges and other incidentals of a like character, came to be regarded as part and parcel of a Borden campaign. But the hoodoo has been broken; the evil spell dissipated. Mr. Borden started his tour of Ontario on the 14th inst. For some weeks previous inclement weather was experienced, the rain was incessant, and one of the wettest months on record seemed to be in store. Lo and behold, with Borden came the sunshine. The opening meeting at Campbellford, by the side of the rushing Trent, was held under torrid conditions, and the heat followed Mr. Borden and his lieutenant, Judge Doherty, wherever they went. So remarkable was the change, that even the leader himself, whose public utterances are not famed for the side-splitting humor they contain, made a "near" joke at Aylmer when he remarked that the sunshine was very welcome, accustomed as he was to the "shades of Opposition." From which, it will be noted, that Mr. Borden's humor is as hard to find as the much sought nest of the wild pigeon.

Why a company of able-bodied politicians should find it expedient, these balmy fine days, to stomp the province breathing out slaughter against their opponents, is a conundrum. In the first place, after six months of wrangling at Ottawa over such bones of contention as the naval bill and anti-gambling legislation, the country is heartily sick of the mere mention of the word "politics." It is a herculean task to make a man stop hoeing his potatoes in order to listen to a learned disquisition on solid rock and common earth excavation on the National Transcontinental. It likewise takes an optimist to believe that, at the present juncture there is anything boiling in the political pot. Therefore, as might have been expected, Mr. Borden's tour of Ontario has been a very "lady-like" sort of affair. No plates were sprung in the Laurier ship. The whole tour may be summed up in the words of one of those present at the little gathering at Ingersoll a few days ago. After it was all over, and all the ice-cream and pink lemonade has disappeared, one young fellow said to another: "My word, what a pleasant little party, wasn't it?"

Mr. Borden's meetings have been, in truth, very "pleasant little parties." Those whose duty has called them to follow the doings of the tour from close range, thereby enjoying the luxuries of dusty trains, early morning calls, country hotel food, and other enjoyments which go to make rural Canada famous, have had occasion to note

Semi-Centennial of the Q.O.R.

THE crack regiment of Canada—as its admirers love to speak of the Queen's Own Rifles—has just celebrated its fiftieth birthday, and the anniversary has been made the occasion of a series of unusually brilliant and picturesque functions. The garden party in the Exhibition Grounds, when thousands turned out to attend the reception held by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt; the impressive open-air service on the University Campus, where two thousand veterans of the regiment stood in line with the members of to-day, while their chaplain sang the jubilee service; the striking and beautiful scenes of the Pageant at the Exhibition Grounds—all these combined to make the semi-centennial celebration a very notable event in Canadian military annals.

It is a stirring history, that of the regiment which has won for itself such a position at the head of the militia of the Dominion, and in its fifty years of existence it has taken an active part in some of the most critical periods of Canada's history. Before the year 1859 there were no Canadian regiments—nothing but companies. But in that year an Act was passed authorizing the formation of regiments. Of these the first to be established was the Prince of Wales' Own Rifles, of Montreal, and the second, the Queen's Own Rifles, of Toronto. But though second in time of formation, the local corps has for many years been recognized as the foremost Canadian regiment, not only on account of its magnificent military organization, but also on account of the close ties which unite and have always united the active and ancient members of the regiment. This has made the Queen's Own Rifles a great influence for good in Canadian national life, as the corps has always stood for very high ideals of patriotism and of physical and moral fitness.

One had only to witness the remarkable parade of the regiment on Sunday last, when ex-members marched with the soldiers of to-day for old sake's sake, to realize how strong is the appeal of the old regiment to all who ever belonged to it. They came from all parts of the country and continent, those men in frock coats and business suits and silk-hats and Panamas, those aged veterans and men still in their prime, who marched along the streets of Toronto with a swing and snap which showed how thorough had been their training in the old days, and how ardent still was their enthusiasm in the old cause. For it takes enthusiasm, and no small amount of it either, to drive men of sixty and seventy at a good marching gait through dusty streets under a blazing sun.

It was early in 1860 that the regiment was organized with six companies. In the fall of that year the battalion furnished a guard of honor on the arrival of the Prince of Wales. Shortly after that came the "Trent Affair," and the wave of indignation and patriotic enthusiasm which it caused to spread over the country. It was at this time that the battalion was enlarged to ten companies. There was a great variety in those days in the uniforms of the various companies, which ranged from light grey to dark green, but the dark green finally became the regimental color, and has been worn up to the present day. On their forthcoming trip to England,

that not a voice has been raised in anger, either by Mr. Borden or Mr. Doherty against the record of the Laurier Government. Even Mr. Pugsley and his sawdust wharf scandal were so nicely treated by the Opposition leader, that the honorable William, had he been there to listen, would have rubbed his eyes in astonishment at this type of campaigning. The late Mr. J. Israel Tarte made famous the remark that "elections are not won by prayers." It may be remarked for the edification of the two amiable gentlemen who have been ambling about Ontario for the past two weeks, preaching the angelic political doctrine of purity and high ideals, that if the Laurier Government is ever defeated, it will not be done through the medium of "picnics." Victory and ice-cream do not go hand in hand.

Everyone who knows Mr. R. L. Borden recognizes the charm of the man's personality, but it is not the kind of charm that gets over the footlights. He cannot grip an audience. In the tricks of the platform, Sir Wilfrid Laurier can give his leading opponent aces and spades. Without magnetism and the art of popular oratory, Mr. Borden on tour is about as entertaining as a wet day funeral. With these facts admitted, it would have been thought that the "high brows" who managed the tour, would have selected a running mate for the leader who would have at least been able to offer the public something light and tasty after the rather solid meat of Mr. Borden. But not so. In the Conservative campaign of 1907, J. G. H. Bergeron, the "Beauharnois Boy," went West as the chief comedian, or as one Government organ somewhat cruelly put it: "Mr. Bergeron was taken along to dispel the gloom caused by Mr. Borden's speeches." On the present occasion, if the party managers had tried to pick a man as nearly alike to Mr. Borden in personality and characteristics, they could not have hit upon a more suitable man than Mr. Doherty. The member for St. Ann's has had not one iota of experience on the stump. Of the rough and tumble of political fighting he knows nothing. He is not an orator by any means, and his enthusiasm-raising ability nil. So by two men of almost similar dispositions and characteristics the province has been stumped.

Of enthusiasm there has been none. The stage management has been faulty. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, whenever he goes vote-hunting, carries a body of advance agents and a carload of political scenery. Mr. Borden does not even have a private car. He drops into a town and out of it before the inhabitants know he is calling. Laurier would have a big streamer across the main street asking for permission to "finish his work." Borden prefers a quiet chat to men and women under a shady tree, with the children sucking ice-cream cones.

The Ontario tour of June, 1910, will be remembered by those who followed it, chiefly on account of the absence of hard hitting and the presence of a gentle criticism which, while nice, never yet turned a Government from power. The Conservative party wants battle-axes, not kid gloves.

however, the men will wear khaki. It was in 1863 that the regiment became officially known as the Queen's Own Rifles.

The St. Alban's Raid furnished the regiment with its first occasion for active service. At that time two companies of the Queen's Own marched to Niagara and were stationed at that post for four months. In November of the following year a company of the regiment was despatched to Sarnia.

The conclusion of the Civil War in the United States and the Fenian troubles which followed brought stirring times to the regiment. It was in the end of May, 1866, that the Queen's Own marched to Port Colborne and took part in the battle of Ridgeway. In this engagement they suffered their first casualties, seven being killed outright and twenty-one wounded, of whom two died a few days afterwards.

The Northwest Rebellion, the Belleville Riots, and the Boer War all afforded opportunities for distinction, of which this regiment thoroughly availed itself. But this is an oft-told tale, which requires no more than a passing reference here. That the Queen's Own did even more than its duty on these occasions is clear from the high esteem in which the regiment is held, and from the general enthusiasm which its semi-centennial has evoked. The public of Toronto and of Ontario generally is proud of its favorite regiment and of its record of achievement. All classes, therefore, have joined in the celebration which is now drawing to a close, and which has been by far the most successful function of the kind ever held by a Canadian regiment.

Maeterlinck's Mary Magdalene.

THE first production in Germany of Maeterlinck's latest play, "Maria Magdalene," brought on a bitter controversy between the German translator of the play and Paul Heyse, the veteran novelist and playwright. The reason for the quarrel was an extraordinary one. Maeterlinck had borrowed for his drama two situations from Heyse's play on the same subject, the "Mary of Magdala," given here a few years ago with Mrs. Fiske and Tyrone Powers. In Heyse's play, toward the end of the first act, the mob which is threatening the Magdalene shrinks back at the sound of a voice from behind the scenes, calling out the well-known words, "He that is without sin among you." Maeterlinck borrowed this for his second act. From Heyse's third act he borrowed the situation in which the Magdalene is offered the choice of saving the Master by giving herself up to a Roman lover, or sending Him to His doom by refusing. According to Heyse's statement, a representative of Maeterlinck applied to him more than two years ago for permission to incorporate the two ideas into the play the Belgian author was then engaged upon. In return the German playwright was to receive a share of the profits of the new piece. Heyse rejected the suggestion as monstrous, and has remained of that opinion in spite of the fact that in the published version of the Maeterlinck play full credit is given for the appropriated materials. Certainly the world finds it hard to think of Maeterlinck's being driven to such shifts by reasons of insufficient imaginative powers of his own.

RECIPROCITY --- By DR. ANDREW MACPHAIL

THE middle portion of the North American continent has just begun to feel the pinch of famine. The population is increasing at the rate of a million a year by immigration; and there must be sufficient increase by the natural process of procreation to offset the number of deaths by lynching, railway accidents, and other methods of destruction.

At the same time the rate of production of food is actually falling, or, at least, is not keeping pace with the demand. Scotland yields 41 bushels of wheat to the acre. Ten years ago the average was 32; in the United States it was 23; last year it was under 15 bushels to the acre. The economic situation in the two countries is exactly reversed. In the one there is a stationary or falling population with increased production; in the other an increasing population and a rate of production which is decreasing not only relatively but absolutely.

There is one thing more. In countries where modern methods of agriculture prevail there is a certain uniformity of production from year to year. In countries like China, India, and the United States, where the soil is imperfectly replenished, lean years are intercalated into the series of fat years. That means famine.

It is these few simple truths which eventually govern the conditions of trade. For a hundred years the United States have been free from the operation of economic laws because they were merely living upon their capital. In that happy situation they were free to make what experiments they pleased. Nothing really mattered. Protection was as good as free-trade, save that it brought the riotous living to an end a little sooner.

Also, for immediate purposes, one form of government was nearly as good as another. When the conduct of "bad men" became intolerable, they were run out, shot down, or strung up. When a constitutional question arose between the Federal and State Government, instead of settling it by constitutional means, they fought together like wild beasts. For private interests a system of slavery was instituted, which is the most horrid crime which a community of men pretending to be white can commit.

When the Government was put to the test it always broke down. As late as 1876 a Democratic candidate for the Presidency received 250,000 more votes than his opponent. The votes of four southern States were put in dispute, and the matter was referred to an Electoral Commission of fifteen members. The Commission, although it contained the judges of the Supreme Court, voted according to the party affiliations of its members, and Hayes, the Republican candidate, was declared elected by a vote of eight to seven.

Political sins can never be forgiven, and the consequence of them will be what they will be. The sin of slavery has not been atoned for, nor has the sowing of the wind yet come to its whirlwind maturity. At the present moment the social and political situation of the United States is just becoming sufficiently complicated to demand that something be done. Things will no longer take care of themselves merely because they are American. The economic problem of the food supply is one which will not wait.

People think they govern themselves. In reality they do not. They are governed by the inexorable demand for food. The barbarians descended upon Italy because they were hungry, and because they were pressed upon by other hordes who were more hungry and more barbarous still. The people of the United States have always cherished the illusion that the barbarians who come to them in the steerage are impelled to cross the sea by an abstract love of liberty. They come because they are hungry, with precisely the same spirit which a band of pirates brings to a fat land.

A remarkable change has come over the spirit of the Americans since they turned our emissaries back from their capital, and wrung from Sir Wilfrid Laurier the bitter cry, "There will be no more pilgrimages to Washington." Our situation now is much like that of the Scotch "natural" who was sitting on a bridge, gnawing at a mutton-bone, when the minister passed and gave him a cheerful salute. "Ay, minister," he replied, "ye kens a body quick enouch when he's got a'e thing." The pinch of hunger has wrought this change of heart.

After reflecting upon the matter for a century the Americans have made the profound discovery that a protective tariff makes things cost dear. Its virtue lies in that. They were not prepared for the consequence that it makes food scarce by withdrawing labor from the cultivation of the soil. Now they need food; and when they fetch it home they are free to pay to themselves such customs duties as they please. That is the reason why their tariff making does not interest us. They have nothing we need which we cannot buy elsewhere.

When the President was charged with the duty of deciding if he should apply to Canada the retaliatory terms of the Payne-Aldrich tariff, the Government of Canada did little to assist him in arriving at a conclusion. It rather took the view that the United States should be left free to make such fiscal arrangements as pleased them best.

The situation was one of embarrassment for Mr. Taft. He was elected on the specific promise that the Dingley tariff should receive a thorough revision at the hands of its friends; but when the election was over his supporters were quick to explain that there was a clear distinction between revision in the abstract and an actual lowering of duties. At first sight it would appear an easy matter to decide if the new tariff was higher or lower than the old, but both concealed so many "snakes" and "jokers" that the experts have not yet reached an agreement.

After much turmoil a tariff was framed as high as the "insurgents" would stand, without being driven into open rebellion. This was declared to be the "minimum." To this an extra 25 per cent. was added as the "maximum," to be applied to all communities which in the judgment of the President discriminated against the United States.

The proposal made in many quarters to regard the preference which Canada grants to imports from England as an act of "undue discrimination," and one which might deserve a retaliatory measure, was quickly abandoned. That would have been too bold a declaration, in view of the fact that the United States have special arrangements with the Philippines, and accord to Cuba a preference of 20 per cent.—communities which are bound by somewhat slighter ties than those which bind within the Empire. But a pretext was found in the commercial treaty which Canada had just concluded with France, largely on account of motives of sentiment, under which French importers receive a differential amounting to five per cent. upon Canadian imports. By this action, it was declared from Washington that Canada had automatically subjected

itself to the maximum duties, and that they would go in force on March 31.

But Canada was strangely silent, and the United States became suspicious that the proposal was perhaps not so simple as it appeared. Commissioners were at once sent to Ottawa. In times gone by Canadian Commissioners were wont to make journeys to Washington. Commissioners Pepper and Emery arrived in Ottawa at an inopportune moment for them, as the Canadian Government had just emerged from a tariff contest with Germany, and were feeling in particularly good humor. When the preference was granted to England nine years ago, Germany applied her "maximum." Canada retorted by a 33 per cent. surtax and yielded further preference to England, by which imports from Germany were cut in half, and Canadian trade with England increased. The German Commissioner had just left Ottawa quite satisfied with a return to the original status.

Then the American Commissioners were shown certain figures from which it appeared that the imports from the United States to Canada during the year 1909 amounted in value to \$192,661,360, whilst the exports from Canada to the United States amounted to \$92,604,357. Canada bought from the United States at the rate of \$27 per head of population, whilst the people of the United States bought from Canada only at the rate of \$1 per person. In ten years the balance of trade in favor of the United States amounted to \$725,000,000. It is not on record, but possibly the Commissioners were made acquainted with that section in the Canadian Customs Act of whose existence the Germans had previously learned. The transmission of a telegram by the Minister of Customs puts that section in operation, "and his decision shall be final."

Upon their return to Washington, press dispatches began to appear containing a new reading of the fable of the wolf and the lamb. Canadian duties, it was declared, were higher than those in force in the United States. In reply Canadian newspapers published extracts from the tariffs side by side after the following manner:

	United States Customs.	Canadian Customs.
Barley, per bushel.....	30 cts.	12 cts.
Corn, per bushel.....	15 cts.	Free to 7½ cts.
Wheat, per bushel.....	25 cts.	12 cts.
Cheese.....	6 cts.	3 cts.
Hay, per ton.....	4.00	2.00
Lumber, per 1,000 ft.....	1.25	Free
Wool.....	12 cts.	Free
Wool, manufactures of.....	78 to 148 p.c.	35 p.c.
Wool clothing.....	67 to 92 p.c.	35 p.c.
Wool dress goods.....	101 p.c.	35 p.c.

With this rather hopeless material the American Commissioners were not discouraged, but returned the charge in these specific terms: That, while the average of the *ad valorem* duty on dutiable and free goods into the United States from Canada during the year 1909 was 11.2 per cent., and on dutiable goods alone 19.4 per cent.; the average of the *ad valorem* duty on dutiable and free goods from the United States to Canada was 12.5 per cent. and on dutiable goods 24.9 per cent. This is what is technically called by political economists in the United States "a joker." The duties upon Canadian goods entering the United States are almost prohibitive, whilst some items are free. If these duties were absolutely prohibitive, and the same items remained free, then it would appear from the customs returns that Canada had free entry into the markets of the United States for all the goods which she sent in.

Large as are our imports from the United States, they are of such a class as can easily be procured elsewhere. The following is a representative list of what we bought last year with values attached; and we have a theory that if we purchased these things in England, for example, we should be doing no harm to ourselves or to England either:

Horses.....	\$ 266,220
Baking powder.....	110,591
Labels and tags.....	116,112
Lager beer.....	575,079
Wire goods.....	661,572
Bran and millfeed.....	168,394
Cereal foods.....	197,980
Farm waggons.....	170,225
Coal.....	11,077,149
Printed cottons.....	588,620
Cotton shirts.....	144,861
Ready-made clothing.....	527,443
Furniture.....	659,480
Ploughs.....	655,300
Bar iron.....	1,198,740
Gasoline engines.....	724,694
Pig iron.....	671,076
Automobiles.....	1,150,965
General machinery.....	5,070,781
Steel rails.....	980,473
Wall paper.....	101,802
Manufactures of paper.....	778,336
Pork.....	765,964
Manufactures of wood other than furniture.....	862,569

For fifty years, from 1846 to 1896, Canada made a continuous effort to gain entrance into the markets of the United States. The movement began as soon as Great Britain abolished the corn laws, through which the Colonies lost a preferential duty for their products in the Mother Country. Lord Elgin, who was Governor-General, went to Washington in the hope of obtaining a treaty. He succeeded by skilful diplomacy and unbounded hospitality in the year 1854. For twelve years the movement gave general satisfaction, but was abrogated by the United States in 1866.

This attitude on the part of the United States was not entirely unreasonable. Indeed, if ever there was a case in which retaliation was likely to do good, here was one—a large community side by side with a smaller one, two peoples speaking somewhat similar languages, living in the same environment, and separated by a boundary which was wholly artificial. The United States was also aware that Montreal was a centre of conspiracy against the North, and that ships had gone from Canadian ports to force their blockade. But all this old bitterness has passed away, and now the frame of mind of Canada at least is one of good-natured banter toward an elder brother.

The abrogation of this treaty brought much hardship to Canada. For a series of years before the denunciation of the treaty by the United States the traffic between the two countries had an average yearly value of \$75,000,000. For a corresponding period after the abrogation the value of the trade declined to \$57,000,000 a year. The aggre-

gate of Canada's foreign trade for the last year in which the treaty was in force amounted to \$160,409,456; the year following it declined to \$139,202,615. The loss fell with grievous force upon the agricultural community, which had then no foreign market but the United States. Under the stress of those bad times there was a small, though bitter, cry for annexation.

Then began the efforts to renew the treaty, which were continued for thirty years. In 1865, when the Canadian ministers were in England promoting Confederation, they urged the policy of renewing the treaty, and efforts were made through Mr. Adams, American Minister in London, and the British Minister at Washington, but the negotiations failed. The same year Messrs. Galt and Howland went to Washington and secured permission to send a deputation representing all the Provinces, but they returned empty-handed. The next negotiations were those of 1869, conducted by the British Minister at Washington and John Rose, the Canadian Minister of Finance; but it is difficult to know precisely what offer Canada made, as the negotiations were believed to be private, and the papers referring to the subject are now lost. Again, in 1871, reciprocity made its appearance; but the American Commissioners declined the proposal on the ground that, "the renewal of treaty was not in their interest and would not be in accordance with the sentiments of their people."

In 1873 the National Board of Trade of the United States memorialized Congress to appoint a Commission to frame a treaty, and the Canadian Government replied that the subject, if approved of by Congress, would receive their fullest consideration. In 1873 George Brown was appointed British plenipotentiary for the negotiation of a new treaty, and a draft was made of a treaty to remain in force for twenty-one years; but the United States Senate adjourned without even taking a vote upon it. Finally, in 1879, a higher tariff was enacted in Canada, but it retained the previous offer of reciprocity. The only result was that Congress passed a retaliatory law. In 1887 the Opposition in the Canadian Parliament put on record their adherence to the principle of unrestricted reciprocity. In 1888, at the conference over the new fishery treaty between Secretary Bayard, Sir Julian Pauncefote, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and Sir Charles Tupper, a settlement was offered, "in consideration of a mutual arrangement providing for greater freedom of commercial intercourse." The Canadian elections of 1892 were fought upon the question of unrestricted reciprocity, which had been adopted by the Liberals, and they were defeated, largely owing to the belief that such a measure would lead to political union with the United States.

The Conservatives, however, upon their return to power renewed the attempt in 1892 with Secretary Blaine, but the negotiations were broken off. Finally, upon the accession to power of the Liberals, Sir Wilfrid Laurier took up the matter afresh, but he returned with a final message to his own people: "We shall turn our hopes to the Old Motherland."

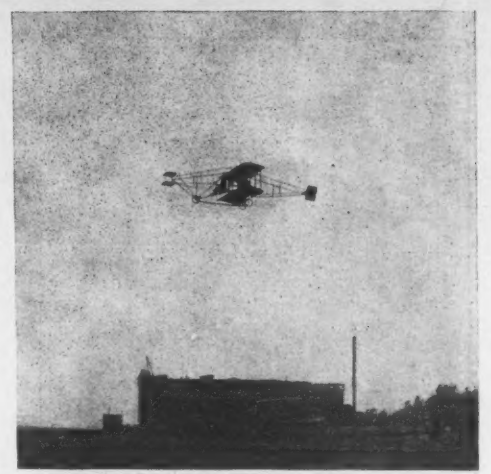
In so far as their own interests were concerned, the Americans followed the wrong course; but they caused the foundations of Canadian nationality to be laid by Canadians who faced the situation boldly. They replied by the enactment of a policy of Protection which had in it a certain justification for being characterized as National. The scattered colonies which fringed the northern borders were driven together by a community of interest which in time developed into a community of sentiment. Canada is now so secure in her political status as part of the Empire that she has no fear of what trade can do.

It is useless, however, to pretend that we have no interest in proposals which may be made for freer trade with the United States. The Maritime Provinces are especially concerned, since for forty years they have suffered most from being cut off from trade with the adjoining sea-board of New England.

Notwithstanding mutual efforts to hamper the exchange of commodities between the two countries, the imports from the United States last year amounted to \$210,652,825, and the exports to \$113,516,600. England took \$134,488,056, and gave back \$94,959,471. These tables also show that tariffs, and preferences, and surtaxes, and spite enactments are under ordinary circumstances but minor influences on trade movement. Canadians bought from the United States last year almost twice as much as they exported to that country, and they exported to Great Britain 40 per cent. more than they imported from it. Exports to the United States have doubled within the last nine years, while in the same time the exports to Great Britain have only increased by about one-third.

This desire for reciprocity with the United States arose from a perception of the simple geographical fact that the mountains of America, and consequently the valleys, run in a northerly direction. The refusal to grant reciprocity compelled Canada to convert North and South into East and West. That has been done by a system of railways and canals. We have built 25,000 miles of railway at a cost of \$1,200,000,000. Upon public works we have expended \$365,000,000. The thing is done, and we have no intention of abandoning the labor of forty years by entering into a new treaty, or of doing it all over again when our neighbors choose to abrogate that treaty.

There are two countries on the North American con-



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CHARLES K. HAMILTON STARTING ON HIS GREAT
AEROPLANE FLIGHT FROM NEW YORK
TO PHILADELPHIA AND RETURN,
MONDAY, JUNE 13.
This photograph shows the aeroplane passing Castle
William, the military prison on Governor's Island, in
New York harbor, headed for the Jersey shore, where he
joined the special train which followed him on his flight.

continent, not one: two peoples, not one. There is no immediate reason why we should not dwell in amity and trade together. The course to pursue is extremely simple. If the people of the United States require commodities which we can supply, they are free to come for them, and take them away upon payment of the proper price. It is for them to say upon what terms they shall be admitted into their own country. It is for us to exercise a like privilege in respect of the goods which we require from the United States.

Reciprocity is quite unnecessary if each country will follow the sound political rule of considering independently its own interests. If the people of the United States in their own interest desire lower import duties, there is no power on earth to prevent them having their own way, excepting, of course, their own Legislatures. We beg of them not to think of us. If we desire lower import duties we shall have them, and we shall have them soon, since our Legislatures were not constructed originally for the purpose of thwarting the people's will.

Life, Narrow or Broad.

LIFE is narrow exactly in the degree to which you choose to make it narrow. There is no possible escape from it. It is, therefore, surely best to cultivate every moment of it, whether in the ever-estimated crafts of art and letters, or in any honest labor of the hand or brain, or in the natural joy of sympathy or laughter. We are, some of us, preaching sermons all our lives in some guise or another, as Stevenson said, so here let Ruskin speak, who, though he may often have written confusedly about art, always wrote with admirable clearness and judgment about life: "Let us do the work of men while we bear the form of them; and, as we snatch our narrow portion of time out of Eternity, snatch also our narrow inheritance of passion out of Immortality, even though our lives be as vapor, that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away. But there are some of you who believe not this who think this cloud of life has no such close, that it is to float, revealed and illumined, upon the floor of Heaven, in the day when He cometh with clouds, and every eye shall see Him. Some day, you believe, within these five, ten, or twenty years, for everyone the judgment will be set, and the books opened. If that be true, far more than that must be true. Is there but one day of judgment? Why, for us every day is a day of judgment—every day is a Dies Ira, and writes its irrevocable verdict in the flame of its West. Think you that judgment waits till the doors of the grave are opened? It waits at the doors of your houses; it waits at the corners of your streets; we are in the midst of judgment; the insects that we crush are our judges; the moments we fret away are our judges; the elements that feed us judge as they minister, and the pleasures that deceive us judge as they indulge. Let us, for our lives, do the work of men while we bear the form of them, if indeed, those lives are not as a vapour, and do not vanish away." Life, so conceived, can never be narrow, and it is just as well to take ourselves a little seriously sometimes.—T. P.'s Weekly.

People who undertake to cure all ailments by going without food are almost invariably benefited to the extent of acquiring a first-rate appetite.—Washington Star.

While the Colonel was calling at Vienna, did Emperor Francis Joseph, who had read about nature faking, keep the Austrian two-headed eagle out of sight?



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LONDON LETTER

LONDON, JUNE 4TH.

THE order that the national mourning should be shortened has given great satisfaction to the tradespeople as well as to the many women who had already purchased summer clothing in colors, only to find that they would not be able to wear anything but black and half-mourning until the first of August.

According to the new order, half-mourning begins on June 17th, and the mourning period is to be over on June 30th. This has been done by order of the King, for the benefit of the vast number of shopkeepers who would have suffered a serious loss if they had been obliged to keep on their shelves the beautiful coloured materials, gowns and hats which had been stocked for a good season. Already the shops are decked with every shade of violet, and every combination of black and white, for half-mourning, to be worn after the 17th. The effect of universal black is that one finds it very difficult to recognize one's acquaintances. At the Donalda concert the other day—which was, by the way, a great success, the Canadian singer being in excellent voice—Donalda herself was the only woman within my range who was not dressed entirely in black. She wore a white frock with a black scarf and black gloves. The afternoon costume of nine women out of every ten is a gown of some thin black material, with a collarless bodice, and a row of small pearls around the throat, pearls and diamonds being permissible in mourning. With this is worn a big black hat, trimmed either with quantities of tulle or with some of the innumerable variations of feathers of sorts. Some—one—a woman of course—has been pointing out the effect of everyone wearing black is to bring about a sort of invisibility, which results in the face alone standing out. This observer thinks that the woman without much personality is absolutely effaced.

PERSONALITY naturally makes one think of "Teddy." That is the word most often used when describing this much-discussed ex-President of the United States. The attitude of England towards Mr. Roosevelt is a sort of amused admiration. The English are not only a remarkably generous people, but they are also amazingly tolerant of other people's opinions, so instead of being annoyed at Mr. Roosevelt's idea that he is a Heaven-sent messenger to teach the British their duty towards Egypt, for example, they are pleased with his courage and honesty of purpose. Almost without exception the newspapers have referred in a friendly spirit to the Guildhall speech. One wonders a little what would have happened if an Englishman of high standing had made a similar speech in New York, on trusts, graft, lynching and a few other subjects of interest. I am inclined to think he would not have been allowed to finish the address, if he had been so ill-advised as to interfere with his neighbor's affairs.

To-day Mr. Roosevelt visited the Guildhall to receive the freedom of the city. He was taken there from the American Embassy in the Lord Mayor's coach, drawn by four horses, and accompanied by four men-servants. Two smaller coaches conveyed other gentlemen of the party and some mounted policemen brought up the rear. It was quite a brilliant little cavalcade on a grey day, but Mr. Roosevelt has not the royal virtue of punctuality, for he kept the distinguished company at the Guildhall waiting for more than twenty minutes for him before this gay coach rolled up to where the civic authorities were gathered.

I HAVE a friend who, though she only won a sovereign on the Derby, is extremely pleased with her share in the doings of the day. The motor she was in happened to be next the coach of the party to which the man who won the £32,000 in the Calcutta Sweep, belonged. This sounds rather like the House that Jack Built, but I dare say you understand the facts.

"It was very exciting," she said, "And the Captain Raban of the Indian Army who won was the quietest man on the coach. We saw they were making some demonstration, and finally one of the men in the party simply couldn't keep it to himself, so he came over and told my husband that his friend had drawn the winner in the Calcutta Sweep." The tickets cost about 14s. each, so it was a good investment. It is said that about half a million tickets are sold in India and England for the Calcutta Sweep, which was started by the Calcutta Turf Club. It was a great Derby in spite of the national mourning, which meant that it was less fashionable than usual, but few people could help recalling last year's when the King was the winner, and led his horse in through a cheering, excited, dense crowd of his subjects.

THE Horse Show opens on Monday, and is to be a great affair. The Army Pageant is another fixture which promises to be of immense interest, the Japanese-British Exhibition is drawing crowds, and there are plenty of good things on at the theatres. There will not be very much private entertaining done on a large scale, but small dinners and dances will be given during July, so the season is not to be such a dire failure as was at first feared.

LONDON is a place in which you see funny things, and no one seems to notice them much," said the Canadian girl who has just arrived. "I was on a bus the other morning, when, close to Hyde Park corner, I looked down on a spot where some men were repairing the street. They had stopped for lunch, and as I looked I noticed one of them was making up a nice little charcoal fire, and the other was gravely turning a beef-steak in a frying pan. Then I journeyed on and looking into a handsome saw a man kiss a girl. I thought this was doing well for sights in one day, but when I was walking on Bond street, gluing my nose to the shop windows, I met a shabby Dickens-y sort of man carrying a tortoise under one arm, and swinging a cage with a parrot in it, who squawked at intervals with indignation. The final sight was a row of nice-looking young girls acting as sandwich-men, or rather women, to advertise a play. They wore short blue skirts, blue blouses, with scarlet collars and belts, and forage caps, with red bands, and 'Busy Bees' in gold letters."

"Then I can tell you another story," said one of the audience. "I was on a bus on the Strand when there was a great deal of traffic, and a policeman stopped the whole row to let a nurse with a small girl of about three, cross. As they passed the policeman the baby stopped short and

held up an apple for the policeman to take a bite, while the people on the buses and in taxis smiled sympathetically." And no one tried to beat this story.

M. E. MacL. M.

Scotch Terrier Now Fashionable.

THE latest addition to the list of fashionable dogs is the Scotch terrier. Some people say that the Scotch terrier is probably the homeliest dog in existence, but in spite of that he is singularly attractive and picturesque, and you have only to own a dog of the breed to realize that he is a fascinating creature, with more things to endear him to his owner than almost any other dog. He is especially affectionate, loyal, intelligent and playful.

The first of the breed to appear in this country were brought here years ago, but not until last year or two have the terriers been seen in large numbers. Even now they attract attention on the street, so droll looking do they appear to the general observer. They are usually described as "funny looking."

Having become fashionable the Scotch terrier now brings a high price, a price which would have astonished the Scotchmen who have for centuries cherished this little rough haired dog and loved him for his loyalty and courage, for he has always been as common in his native Scotland as the collie. Everything about him shows how well he is adapted to the land of bleak hills and stormy moors. His coat is thick and strong, with a peculiar capacity for shedding rain and snow and for keeping out the cold. It really consists of two coats, the outer long and coarse and wiry, and the under short and thick and soft as a cat's fur. About his eyes and ears are thick wind shields, or hedges of hair, standing erect, and there is a frill or ruff of very long hair about his neck and chest.

He is a mighty hunter though so small a dog. His huge head, large teeth and powerful legs and chest make him formidable, and his own indomitable pluck and courage helps to win the battle for him. He hunts and kills game larger than himself, foxes and woodchucks being among the animal's chiefly hunted by him in his native land, though he is a famous ratter. He is in fact a great dog for keeping down all kinds of pest animals on farms and estates.

He is a dog of great character and unusual intelligence and his loyalty to his master, if not unequalled by that of any other dog, is at least not surpassed. His devotion is so great that separation from his master causes him suffering, and occasionally some die of a broken heart at having to part with their masters.

Scottie has still another claim to distinction. It is said that he is the only dog in existence to-day that is exactly in appearance as were the dogs of antiquity, and the Scotch terrier of to-day is in every detail precisely like his ancestors that were roaming over the wild mountains when Agricola and his Romans invaded Scotland. The persistent maintenance of his ancient type is due to the fact that he has not been the victim of fancy breeding for bench shows, etc. James L. Little, who has been a breeder of these dogs for twenty-one years, having the oldest kennels in this country, says that the Scotch terrier is the same kind of dog that the ancient Egyptians had. Mr. Little says:

"Away back in the eleventh dynasty, when Antef II. of Egypt reigned, he had a dog. A few centuries later when the king's tomb was found it had a bas relief of the terrier cut on it. The King was a sportsman in his day and kept every sort of hunting dog. Observe, however, that he handed down to posterity the terrier, beyond any doubt the Scottish breed, probably because he thought that dog to be the best of the lot.

"And here we are to-day saying all the best things we know about that same dog, the Scottie, and agreeing absolutely with the old king as to his good doggy qualities. Really homely and rough, ready and loyal, we find him the best of chums for young and old.

"Sitting quietly in the family circle, dignified and demure, he starts up all a-bristle to warn you of approaching strangers; he clears your premises of small vermin and stands near your children to defend them against larger dogs."

Speaking of the approach of the June bride season, it is understood that the Hon. Abdul Hamid won't do as much marrying as usual this June.—Anaconda Standard.

The Mormon youth has one advantage—his supply of grandmothers doesn't run out before the pennant race begins to get exciting.—Chicago Record-Herald.



WILLIAM A. LARNED, THE TENNIS CHAMPION.
The Metropolitan tennis contests have been in progress in New York this week, and this famous player has once more distinguished himself.

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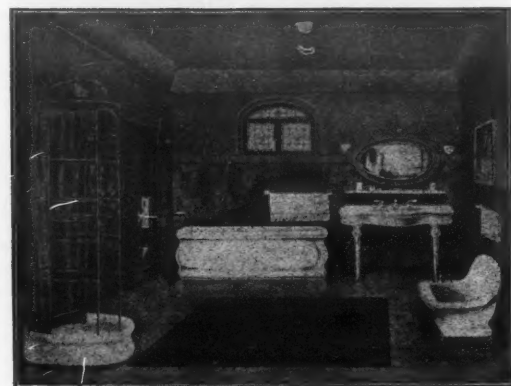
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MUSIC



Percy Pitt, the eminent English conductor and composer.

MR. PERCY PITT, the English composer, whose portrait appears on this page is regarded as one of the rising men in English music. He is but a year or two past the forty year mark and has the distinction of being the first Englishman to officiate as conductor in regular Grand Opera season at Covent Garden. He holds the post of musical director in co-operation with Hans Richter. Richter, of course, conducts all the German opera, but Pitt has this season held the baton in the performance of other works. He has been connected with the Covent Garden management for some years back and has acted in an advisory capacity on questions of repertoire and production. It is interesting to note that he was a fellow student at Leipzig with Dr. A. S. Vogt, of Toronto, from 1885 to 1888. Dr. Vogt, speaking of him, recently, said: "I was introduced to him by Philip Halstead, the eminent piano instructor of Glasgow, who predicted a career for the brilliant young Englishman. We went to see him, and he astounded us by his remarkable extemporaneous piano playing on a given theme. I have always wondered that his compositions have not attracted more attention on this side of the Atlantic. The Mendelssohn choir has in its repertoire a lovely six part ballad of his 'A Love Symphony,' which was done with success two years ago. The Pittsburgh orchestra under Victor Herbert, also played a symphonic suite of his here seven years ago. It was based on the incidental music that he composed for Stephen Phillips' drama 'Paolo and Francesca.' Another fine work of his is a choral setting of Campbell's ballad, 'Hohenlinden,' for men's voices. He has a genuine individual gift."

THAT an artist may see the amusing side of a brother artist, is shown in an anecdote of Hans von Bulow told by Helen Modjeska in her "Memoirs" now being published in the Century. One night, while she was playing in London, Wilson Barrett came to her dressing room between the acts and warned her not to be alarmed by loud talking in the audience, for it seemed probable that a man would have to be removed from the theatre. "He shows signs of great displeasure when the curtain goes up," said Mr. Barrett, "and only when you come on, he listens quietly, and applauds vigorously after each act, throwing satisfied glances at the audience; but as soon as the orchestra begins to play, he grows red with anger, springs up in his chair, and runs out of the hall swearing in German. I heard him say *verflucht!* and *verdammt!* He remained till the beginning of the next act, walking up and down in the street. He repeats this performance after each act, and grows more uncontrollable every time."

Next day the mystery was disclosed when Hans von Bulow's card was brought up to our room. His first words were congratulations and most hearty greetings; but immediately afterward there was an explosion: "Why do you allow that *Eisel* of a leader to murder Chopin between the acts? I know he does it to flatter your patriotic feelings, but the *Schafskopf* has not the faintest idea of rhythm or harmony. It is a sacrilege, a *Katzenmusik*. My ears are sore from it even now. I was very angry last night, and were it not for you, I should have left the theatre after the first notes of that stupid orchestra."

Were Von Bulow still alive and could be persuaded to sit out an *entr'acte* in a Toronto theatre, the patrol wagon and a squad of six officers would be requisitioned. One reason why the dramatic critics always go out between the acts is that they decline to have their souls harrowed by the ungodly sounds that the average theatre orchestra emits.

FREDERIC SHIPMAN, an old Toronto boy, who has been prominent as a theatrical and entertainment manager for more than a decade has undertaken the management of the tour next season, of both Madame Melba and Madame Nordica. The illustrious Melba will open the Toronto musical season at Massey Hall on September 21, and will later be heard in practically every province of Canada. Madame

Nordica's tour will come later and her Toronto appearances will be with the Schubert Choir at Massey Hall on February 20 and 21. The veteran baritone, Myron Whitney, will also sing at these concerts. Owing to the disbandment, temporarily or otherwise, of the Pittsburgh Orchestra, it is probable that Mr. Fletcher, the conductor of the Schubert Choir will have the co-operation of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra next season.

ONE of the most interesting revivals of Mr. Thomas Beecham's opera comique season in London has been Sir Charles Villiers Stanford's "Shamus O'Brien," with Joseph O'Mara, who sang the tenor role on the occasion of its only presentation in Toronto, in his old part. Mr. Albert Archdeacon, who is widely known throughout Canada is also a prominent member of Mr. Beecham's cast. An English exchange says: "Shamus O'Brien" was produced successfully in London fourteen years ago, and was given in Germany a few seasons back, with recitatives instead of spoken dialogue. When "Shamus O'Brien" first pleased an English audience, Mme. Kirby Lunn, whose reputation was still in the making, took the part of the wife, and Dennis O'Sullivan the title-role, while the character of Mike Murphy was entrusted to Joseph O'Mara, the only representative of the original cast to appear last week. The opera shows Sir Charles Stanford in his brightest mood, and it is needless to point out at this time of day how completely his music reflects his country's genius. In spite of a rather old-fashioned libretto, and many situations that avail themselves of the most stupid traditions of the stage there is always an undertone of sincerity to add to the attraction of music that is at once melodious and finely written. Mr. Joseph O'Mara won the success of the evening; his Mike Murphy is a remarkable creation, for not only was the music finely sung, but the acting could not have been bettered. It would be worth an evening at His Majesty's to hear Mr. O'Mara sing "Ochone, when I used to be young," if the opera held no other attractions. Miss Edith Evans as Nora, and Mr. Archdeacon as Shamus, distinguished themselves, but Mr. O'Mara was the hero of the hour.

A CORRESPONDENT desires to know why the expression marks in music continue to be written in Italian by the majority of composers. The best answer is to be found in a recent essay by Louis C. Elson, who says:—

"These marks came in with the opera, about A. D. 1600. For three centuries Italian opera ruled the world, and the Italian terms went into various countries along with it. Purcell introduced the Italian terms into England. In the nineteenth century there was some revolt against the Italian rule in this matter. Wagner gave his directions in German, Schumann did the same, Berlioz and Cesar Franck used French, MacDowell used English. At first sight this seems a proper thing to do, but there are important arguments against it. If every composer were permitted to use his own language in this field we should have Rubinstein's or Tchaikovsky's works with Russian directions, Smetana's and Dvorak's with Bohemian, Liszt with Hungarian, Grieg's with Norwegian, etc.

"Musical notation is the most universal language at present written in the world. A composition written in New York can be read by the cultured musician in Russia, Japan, Brazil, Rumania, and dozens of other countries. We cannot afford to localize such a language. One language must be chosen for its directions. As Italian has the precedence and is much the most used, let that be the one. On all the greater works of Schumann, MacDowell, etc., the publishers have added Italian terms to translate their German, English, etc., into the more universal language."

I remember that some years ago in Toronto a String organization played a quartette by Schumann and on the programme printed the German significations to the various movements. In reviewing the concert I suggested that Schumann's significations should have been printed in English which everyone would have understood, or at least in the Italian musical vocabulary which every regular concert-goer understands.

Judge of my surprise when I received a supercilious letter from a member of the organization stating that the significations had been printed in German "because Schumann had written them in German." The musician had utterly failed to grasp the purpose of Schumann, who, in abandoning the conventional Italian phrases and substituting his own language, actuated by a desire that every listener should understand precisely what he wished to express.

Hector Chasnowitz

MR. FRANKLIN RIKER, a tenor soloist and teacher of singing of New York City, whose card appears in another column of this paper, says in respect to his attitude toward the teaching of singing:

"After fourteen years of study with several of the best New York teachers, and having passed through most of the disheartening phases of physical and anatomical teaching, I came out of the chaos and confusion of physical singing into the clear and refreshing recognition that it was not 'what to do,' but 'what not to do' that singing might be an easy and spontaneous utterance.

I learned that one did not need to consciously employ any given set of muscles to sing, any more than one needs to watch that certain muscles are brought into play in order to make a tennis or golf stroke.

Nature's laws are automatic. The law of singing is a law of Nature, therefore, in order that this law be not impeded nor hindered in its simple expression, our physiques must be relaxed (not limp) flexible and alert. In other words, a responsive instrument to ever varying thoughts.

Hence we find that singing is meta-physical, psychological and not physical. It might be said that the law of correct tone emissions is none other than the law of continuity of purpose.

Mr. Edward Crawford was presented with a handsome gold fob, locket and chain by the choir of Knox Church on his leaving that institution after eight years' service as bass soloist, having accepted the position of choir master of Hyde Park Presbyterian Church.

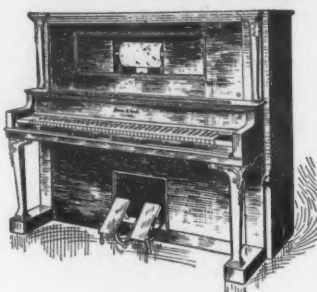
The Toronto College of Music closes for the holidays, Saturday, June 25th. But for those desiring to continue their work during the summer months, a term consisting of five weeks commences July 4th. All Toronto practical examinations were held at the College last week. The Western and Provincial examinations are now in full swing. Dr. Torrington and Mr. W. E. Fairclough both having gone West this year to conduct examinations at different local centres. The list of successful candidates promises to be as large as ever.

Although possessing an area of only 11,373 square miles, with a population of 7,168,816, Belgium has a foreign trade which, in 1908, reached the colossal total of \$1,125,939,000, giving this little country the sixth rank as a commercial Power among the countries of the world.



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BOOKS AND AUTHORS

"Troublous Times in Canada." A history of the Fenian Raids of 1866 and 1870. By Captain John A. Macdonald.

A very timely volume, in view of the semi-centennial of the Queen's Own Rifles, is the account of the Fenian Raids just published by Captain John A. Macdonald, himself a veteran member of the Canadian forces. He tells an interesting and convincing story of what occurred during the Raids of 1866 and 1870, and gives an excellent idea of the manner in which they were regarded by the Canadians of that generation. One proof that the Raids were taken very seriously is the fact that so many Canadians hastened back from the United States to defend their native land against invasion. It is an interesting story, told with great clearness and candor, and it deserves the attention of all who are interested in the history of what Captain Macdonald so aptly calls those "troubled times." It should also appeal greatly to admirers of the Queen's Own Rifles, to whose excellent work and gallantry at that time Captain Macdonald does entire justice.

Captain Macdonald begins his story with a brief explanation of the movement in Ireland, which took form as the Fenian Brotherhood, and led ultimately to the raids on Canada. This plan first took form at the Fenian Convention in Cincinnati in September, 1865, when a mythical Irish Republic was formed, and "On to Canada" became the cry of the "Patriots." Colonel William R. Roberts was chosen as first President, and General Sweeney became Secretary of War. The other portfolios did not particularly matter.

During the winter of 1865 and 1866, General Sweeney was very active in making preparations for his Spring campaign. There seems to have been no churlish dislike of publicity on the part of these Irish warriors, who strutted about in gorgeous uniforms of green and gold and told all comers of their plans for "important movements in the spring."

By means of an extensive press campaign, the Fenians succeeded in rousing the whole of Canada to a sense of the grave necessity of making preparations to meet an invasion. The result was that when the blow finally fell, Canada was quite prepared to receive it. The expedition planned by the Stephens-O'Mahony faction of the Fenians for the Atlantic seaboard resulted in the seizure of their vessel and munitions of war at Eastport, Maine. This fiasco naturally damped the ardor of this portion of the Brotherhood, but the Roberts-Sweeney faction gained in importance and confidence from the failure of their rivals. All along the Niagara frontier, the St. Lawrence and the Vermont border, they massed their forces, awaiting the opportune moment.

The chosen time was the night of the 31st of May, 1866, when about fifteen hundred men crossed the Niagara river under the command of Gen. John O'Neil, an officer who had seen much active service in the Civil War. This force marched next day on the village of Fort Erie, which it occupied without resistance.

The Canadian authorities were not idle, and two columns were mobilized, one at Chippewa and the other at Fort Colborne. O'Neil decided to advance on them before they could unite. It was at Ridgeway that the "meeting between the Fenians and volunteers took place, on the second of June. The raiders were admirably stationed on a ridge which commanded the whole district. It was here that they received the attack of the volunteers, and through the advantage of their position they were able to drive them back. But not before the Canadians, and especially the Queen's Own Rifles, had shown a courage and a coolness rare in volunteer forces.

Captain Macdonald tells many interesting incidents of the battle, such as that of Private Noverre, of the Q.O.R., who ran across the line of fire to recover the sword and belts of one of his comrades who had been killed.

"Private R. W. Hines, of No. 8, Queen's Own, was taken prisoner by a squad of Fenians, and his rifle taken from him and handed to one of their officers. The officer took the rifle and after eyeing it critically, grabbed it by the barrel and with a profane remark that it would never shoot another Fenian, smashed the stock against a boulder. The Canadian gun being loaded and at full cock, went off with the concussion, and the bullet passed through the Fenian's body, killing him instantly."

Another story is to the effect that a private of the Queen's Own was in retreat before two Fenians who pressed him at the point of the bayonet. He fell and one of the Fenians pinned him to the ground, the bayonet passing through his arm. But with the other arm he drew a revolver



CAPT. JOHN A. MACDONALD.
Author of "Troublous Times in Canada," a history of the Fenian Raids.

and shot both Fenians, and made good his escape.

The Fenian forces returned to Fort Erie, where they were met by a small Canadian force under Lieut.-Colonel Dennis. The Canadians were greatly outnumbered, and though they put up a very gallant fight, they were finally forced to surrender. The story of how they held the Lewis mansion makes a very thrilling episode in the book.

The splendid fighting ability shown by the men whom the Fenians had been led to despise as mere raw volunteers, and the rapidity with which the Canadian forces were concentrated at the point of attack—as for instance, the ride of Major George T. Denison and his troop of cavalry on their way from Toronto to the front, which they reached in ten hours, largely by hard riding—all of these things tended to discourage the raiders. The result was that on the night of June 2nd it was decided to make the attempt to get back to the United States. The Fenians took possession of everything that could assist them to get away, even to the planks off an old dock. But there was an American gun boat in the river, and General O'Neil with the main portion of his forces were captured during their attempt. They were afterwards arraigned for breach of the Neutrality Act, but the proceedings against them were quietly dropped—a policy which aroused the bitter resentment of Canadians, who were mourning the loss of a number of brave and devoted young men.

In the meantime the "Right Wing" of the Irish Republican Army, had invaded Canada on the Vermont frontier, when 1,800 men under General Spier crossed from St. Albans to Pigeon Hill, where they set up a camp. Here they spent a few pleasant days, robbing all the houses and barns and hen-roosts in the neighborhood, and then as soon as a Canadian force put in its appearance hastened back across the border.

But the proposed invasion was finally arrested General Sweeney and an ally squelched by General Meade, a number of other leaders, and broke up the whole organization. As for the Fenians captured in Canada a number were sentenced to be hanged. But more kindly sentiments finally prevailed, and their sentences were commuted to imprisonment for various terms. It was not long, however, before the last of them was released, and thus ended the first Fenian Raid.

But it was destined to have a sequel. In April, 1870, the irrepressible General O'Neil, then President of the Fenian Brotherhood, decided on a second invasion. His plan was to rush his troops across the border, entrench his forces strongly at points of vantage, destroy the canals and break the lines of railways, so that communication would be cut off and the movement of Canadian troops hampered, and so spread consternation over the country. The magnitude of the undertaking and of his preparations is clear from the fact that he managed to store fifteen thousand stands of arms and almost three million rounds of ammunition at various points along the frontier between Ogdensburg and St. Albans.

But the best-laid schemes are apt to go awry, and this proved to be the case with General O'Neil and his Fenians for the raid proved to be a fiasco. O'Neil himself led 800 men from Franklin, Vt., to a point called Eccles' Hill, just a few rods beyond the border. Here they met a small force of Canadians, and after the exchange of a few volleys the Fenians retired in disorder. When they got back to American territory, O'Neil was promptly arrested by the American authorities.

At the same time a force of Fenians advanced into Canada over the Huntingdon border under command of Generals Starr and Gleason. They advanced about a mile and a half into the Province of Quebec and threw up entrenchments. But as

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The \$1,500,000 of the above preferred stock is now offered for sale at par, carrying with it a bonus of common stock equal to 20 per cent. of the preferred stock.

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90 per cent. on allotment—

or

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100 per cent.

When payments are made in instalments, according to Plan "B" interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from date of allotment will be charged. The preferred stock carries dividends at 7 per cent. from June 16th, 1910.

The right is reserved to allot only such subscriptions and for such amounts as may be approved, and to close the subscription books without notice.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied toward the remaining payments.

Applications will be made to have both the preferred and common stock of the company listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

ASSETS AND EARNING POWER

The company will own the undertaking as a going concern of the W. A. Murray Co., Limited, and John Kay Co., Limited.

Messrs. Clarkson and Cross and Mr. James P. Langley, accountants, in their certificate of earnings report as follows:—

"We have examined the books and accounts of the W. A. Murray Co., Limited, and of the John Kay Co., Limited, for the three years ending 31st January, 1910. Eliminating interest, making a reasonable deduction for depreciation of building, store fixtures and furnishings, and allowing the sum of \$25,000 each year for directors' fees and salaries of executive officers, we find the combined net profits for the three years to have been \$589,375.65."

These earnings are at the rate of \$196,458.55 per annum, an amount equal to over 13 per cent. on the preferred stock of the new company, which would leave, after the payment of the dividend on the preferred, earnings equal to over 6 per cent. on the common stock. Considering that in this period occurred the panic year of 1907-8, and consequent curtailment of business, and taking into account the economy to be effected under this consolidation and the impetus that will be given to the business of the new company by reason of the additional cash working capital now being provided, it is confidently expected that the future earnings will be very much in excess of the foregoing figures:—

THE COMBINED PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT OF THE AUDITORS FOR THE THREE YEARS ENDING JANUARY 31ST, 1910, IS AS FOLLOWS:—

	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10
Gross Profit	\$526,998 44	\$482,068 40	\$522,575 07
Cash Discounts	28,967 16	25,596 96	28,362 37
	\$555,965 60	\$507,665 36	\$550,937 44
General charges, including allowance for bad debts, executive salaries and directors' fees, depreciation on fixtures and building.....	\$347,903 94	\$329,542 77	\$347,746 04
Net profits	208,061 66	178,122 59	203,191 40
	\$555,965 60	\$507,665 36	\$550,937 44

Average net profits per annum, \$196,458.55, or over 13 per cent. on the preferred stock of the new company.
The businesses are taken over as of the 31st January, 1910, with accrued profits from that date.

CONTRACTS—Pursuant to the provisions of Section 43 of Companies Act, Chapter 79, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, the following contract is noted, namely, an agreement between the Murray-Kay Limited and C. A. Barnard, dated 16th June, 1910.

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soon as a force of Canadians advanced against them the Fenian army made a wild break for the border, and were soon back in their own country. Here their generals were arrested. And this was the end of the Fenian Raids.

General O'Neil and a few of his more important followers were put in jail for various terms by the American authorities.

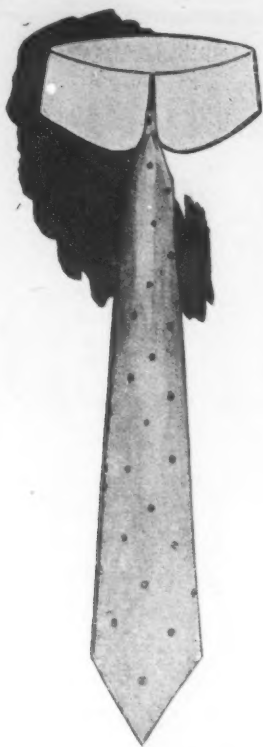
This was the final blow to the Brotherhood, and the organization gradually went to pieces. O'Neil himself, who seems to have been a born filibuster, afterwards tried to revive the movement in conjunction with the Northwest Rebellion. He even managed to get together a few hundred stands of rifles, and organized an expedition in Minnesota.

But he had barely crossed the line when he was arrested and sent back a prisoner to the United States. This was his last exploit, and the disheartened leader of the Fenians took to drink as a solace for shattered hopes.

ALFRED NOYES declares that from the time he left Oxford,

eight years ago, he has devoted himself to poetry as a career as seriously as the sculptor or painter follows his art. Nay, more; he asserts that he has also "deliberately set aside all other financial resources."

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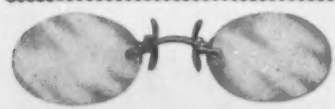
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Men's Wear

THERE are others than the bride to be who are interested in the question of dress in this season of spring weddings. The bridegroom has some thinking to do when it comes to the question of appropriate apparel unless he is so indifferent as to wear whatever he has and let it go at that. Every happy bridegroom of the present wedding season who appears at the altar in a frock coat has laid himself open to the suspicion of having made no new investment for the occasion, for the morning or cutaway coat is this spring the modish dress for the bridegroom, and indeed for the masculine wing of the bridal party.

The morning coat knows few variations in style. Two buttons are better form than one, although some of the more extreme tailors turn out these garments for their young customers with only one button. Generally speaking the morning coat is long enough when the skirts reach to the back of the knee. The broad lapels are so turned back as to show at least two buttons of the waistcoat, which is collarless but edged with braid. It is to the braid, indeed, that the morning coat owes its particular cachet. Braid is used wherever it may be legitimately introduced. It runs along the edge of the entire skirt even down to the lowest point at the back of the knee. Then it outlines



TENNIS TROUSERS.
A new model has a white silk braid on the flannel trousers.

the cuffs on the sleeves and it finishes the revers and goes all the way about the collar. When the tailor who builds the morning coat knows so little about his business as to put two pocket flaps on the waistline of the coat they should also be braided; but he should never be allowed to do anything of the kind, since the black morning coat has been converted into a distinctly dress garment and the two flaps, supposed to cover a mythical pocket, date from the time when the cutaway was meant for travel or sporting wear.

The black waistcoat of the wedding coat comes in for its full share of braiding, as the four pockets in addition to the edges are finished in this way. It is rare at the modish weddings of the day to see a fancy waistcoat on any of the bridal party.

Very notable of the present season is the almost complete disappearance of the fancy waistcoat from the wedding wardrobe. It happens occasionally that the bridegroom and his best man may wear a white duck waistcoat braided about the edges and also around the collar and the pockets, or a linen waistcoat with a line of color, which is made without a collar and without braiding; but it is usually the black waistcoat and the narrow white insert that are worn nowadays. The fact that men now usually wear a puffed or Ascot scarf and that this is sometimes gray in color, although more frequently white, has made the black waistcoat suitable. There could never be sufficient contrast between the tie and the waistcoat when the latter was light in color.

THE Accession of King George to the Throne, says M.A.P. has naturally turned all eyes towards him, and all classes of people are asking such questions as: What will he be? What will he do? or What will he wear?

His Majesty's name has already been associated with more than one article of attire, which shows that



MONOGRAMMED SHIRT.
This shirt is of cream and tan stripe, with a celluloid collar form.

his tastes have been observed, and what he has worn has influenced fashion in various ways.

His Majesty is most familiar to his subjects attired in Naval Uniform, but as this is strictly reserved to the officers of the Royal Navy, we may leave that for the moment and record his tastes in the attire of a private gentleman.

For all formal occasions when evening dress is not required His Majesty wears a double-breasted frock coat made of black soft wool coating having an indistinct twill pattern on it and a dull surface. It is made large enough to button easily, but he seldom wears it buttoned up, thus allowing full play to the low turning lapels which are made to roll naturally without being pressed flat. This is a feature of most London coats and especially of those made in the West End. The lapel of his coat is made with a straight edge, which allows it to be made up very thin, the material being folded over far enough to meet the bright silk facings which are placed up the fronts parallel to the edge about 1 3/8 inches back.

The step between the lapel and collar is horizontal and is fully an inch below the shoulder points. Three bright twist buttons are put on each front, and an equal number on the sleeves. The waist fits closely, but there is plenty of ease at the chest and hips. The length reaches to the knee and the edges are stitched by hand quite close up.

An outside breast pocket on the left breast is another feature, and this is the more noticeable because it is very unusual in a frock coat.

He mostly wears a white flower in the flower hole of his left lapel, which adds a dressy touch to the garment. With this coat he wears a double-breasted vest made of the same material, fastening across the fronts with four buttons, so that it overlaps moderately high. This is finished with a lapel and twist buttons, and when wearing this he uses a very neat gold curb watch-chain, which comes from the waist pocket on one side to the other in one curve, the bar being adjusted so that it does not loop up the chain.

The white dress slip is a great favorite with the King and invariably finds a place in his morning dress attire. His trousers are of medium width in the leg, and are not creased up the back or front, the length being so carefully adjusted that they fit over the foot with a dent about three inches above the ankle, and are never worn turned up; the neat fit at that part being generally emphasised by the light spots. Striped cashmere is the material they are made of, and sometimes the stripe is decidedly prominent.

His Majesty's favorite collar is a wing style about 1 1/4 inches deep, and his tie is a fairly good size sailor knot. His head-gear is, of course, a silk hat with a mourning band.

Those who attended Goodwood last year will remember that His Majesty wore a very similar outfit to the above made of grey worsted of rather a light shade, and on that occasion he wore a white tall hat.

EXCEPT for a few "new wrinkles," there is but little decided change in the modes for men this summer. There is the usual latitude for color schemes and outing clothes frequently demand some special fashion. There is no place, even Newport, the most modish of summer resorts, at which men make frequent changes of dress for various incidents in the course of a day. In fact,

there has been a general tendency, even in town to give little heed to these cast iron rules, and many of the older men who are and have been celebrated for their being well turned out, are deploring the tendency of the age and the comparative absence of form. Abroad, especially in England, they are more conservative and as the London season extends to a part of the heated term, one may still see there men most uncomfortably dressed in top hats and frock coat on Sweltering and broiling June days.

The death of King Edward and the general mourning have already influenced this country. Many men who go broad for the London season will wear dark clothes and ties and there has been a great demand for outing shirts of white with narrow black stripes rather than those of brighter colors. One prominent Fifth Avenue haberdasher has imported ties of a blended royal purple, the shade used for court mourning, and he cannot fill all his orders. The ties are made to order from squares of silk. In this connection, it would be well to state that the four-in-hand will be the popular tie for the summer. Bow ties seem to be out of favor, although there is no doubt that some will be worn later in the summer with the small winged collars which are being shown everywhere and which are more or less a fad with Frenchmen, Germans and Italians. When these do come in, the smartest will be those of the foulard variety, black or dark blue with white figures—a standard pattern. Straw hats are wide in brim and low in crown. The Panama—the real thing—has come to stay. It is recognized as an expensive, cool and picturesque form of headgear and it can be worn with evening clothes in summer.

For a lounge suit, tweeds and homespun in gray mixtures and shepherds' plaids and also the ever necessary blue serge or flannel—the best of all materials for the "heated term," and always in fashion—are the vogue. The sack coats are three buttoned and single breasted and some of them are built a little on the lines of the morning coat, the corners being rounded or slightly cutaway at the waist. There survives a long roll, but not as exaggerated as that of last year and all tendency to exaggerated cut has disappeared. Gray and blue have the "call" and the browns and greens have been retired. They were only becoming to a few men and were never smart.

In cut, clothes are loose and comfortable and trousers are wide, but not of the balloon shape. For midsummer there are flannels in many attractive designs. White flannels with delicate stripes of black or dark blue have been revived. The trousers in some instances, for those who care for a style slightly accentuated are very wide and a few have been seen braided down the sides. A belt



WHITE FLANNEL TROUSERS.
They are always good style and comfort for yachting and tennis.

is always worn with suits of this kind and among the new designs are some with metal straps instead of leather.

NOW that outing days are upon us, it is time to think of sweaters once more. The white ones are as popular as ever, but perhaps the most alluring are those made of Angora wool. These are very soft and light in weight and come in the most beautiful shades of green and brown. Most men, however, will find them rather expensive for such an occasional kind of a garment as the sweater always is.

Linen of Dignity

Wearers of W.G. & R. Coat Shirts—and Castle Brand Collars—are assured of linen that does them credit under all circumstances. Excellence in style, fit and wear are ever denoted by the label

TRADE MARK

ARGO

50 Cents for 3

For a more easy-going Collar than the modish "Savoy" model, shown above, ask for "Argo", solid-comfort shape, at good men's furnisners.

PERRIN GLOVES

STYLE-FIT-DURABILITY

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Greene COLLARS

SOME one or more of the special styles and features provided by Greene Collars are adapted to necks and shoulders of every conceivable shape. There is a fit for the long neck and sloping shoulders, the short neck and high square shoulders and the conical shaped neck. Chance is altogether eliminated in buying Greene Collars because of the certainty with which a customer can obtain a shape designed to accommodate itself to his neck.

"The Fore" is a neat, cool, and comfortable summer collar, and solves the warm weather difficulty of uniting ease with style. 3 for 25c. If haberdasher cannot supply you, write direct.

Wardell-Greene Limited
Toronto and Waterloo

ALL FABRIC

U. S. A.

Chester Suspender

Fabric ends to match webs having leather's virtues without leather's faults. Non-elastic web with the stretch in the back where it is needed.

Indestructible "inserted" button holes which are firmly stitched to the webbing and distribute the strain in the body of the web and not at the button hole edges.—See Figure C.

Chemically toughened wear points insure the "Chester" being smooth working and durable.—See Figure A.

Our patented non-slipping prong buckle by which the suspender may be instantly adjusted as to length, without sewing, keeps the buckle always near the bottom of the suspender instead of on the shoulder.

A genuine dollar value for 50c. Your dealer will show you the exclusive features. If he can't, send for trial pair, mentioning the **all Fabric Suspender.**

3

THE JAMES HALL CO., BROCKVILLE, Ont.

CHESTER LINE
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THIS MARK INDICATES A BRIAR PIPE OF QUALITY

"Sold wherever men smoke pipes"



Take a KODAK
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The little Kodak pictures will keep alive the pleasures of the outdoor days.
KODAKS, \$5.00 to \$11.00.
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Optician and
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121 YONGE STREET



Snappy Styles in White Canvas Shoes for Athletic and Outing Wear

Hot, tired, aching feet will find grateful ease in a pair of these light, cool, Summer Shoes. They afford positive comfort under all conditions—whether on field or scorching pavements. Come in and try a pair on. The soothing comfort your feet will experience when they slip into them will be the strongest inducement for you to buy them.

\$3 to \$4

Blachfords

114 Yonge St., Toronto

Men's Fine Hosiery, 50c. 75c.
Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

LABATT'S

Recommended by physicians for nervous people. Taken at night, it acts as a harmless and very effective hypnotic. Calming and a nerve tonic—nourishes and strengthens. Palatable and without any disagreeable after effects.

PORTER



The right Collar adds pleasure to summer outings—

When canoeing, playing tennis, or enjoying outing trips, the ORDINARY collar is a causeless of annoyance. The snappy, trim appearance soon disappears—a few minutes' exercise with a paddle or a tennis racquet on a warm day finishes them. Not so with

CHALLENGE
WATERPROOF
COLLARS & CUFFS

They ALWAYS look neat and dandy—ALWAYS comfortable because they CANNOT WILT—fit snugly and have the soft finish and texture of the finest linen collar. Made in all the latest styles. "Challenge" Collars are waterproof, do away with laundry expenses altogether, can be cleaned by a rub from a wet cloth.

If your dealer hasn't "Challenge" Brand, we will supply you. Write, Cable, Box, and Cash, 10c. per pair. Send today for our new free style book. "Washable Collar Dressing"—Fashion's latest creation. THE ADVERTISING CO. 67 CANADA, LONDON, 50-54 Fleet St., TORONTO, CAN.



ANECDOTAL

LORD THURLOW, who has filled the office of paymaster of the government, and who in 1886 was Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of Scotland at Edinburgh, where he held court at the Palace of Holyrood, in the name of the late Queen is a very amiable mild-spoken man, utterly unlike, in this respect, the first Lord Thurlow, the famous Lord High Chancellor, who was renowned for his evil temper and his coarse language.

It is on record that on one occasion, having abused his valet for some time without receiving any reply, he concluded by saying "I wish to God you were in hell!"

The terrified servant exclaimed, "I wish I was, my lord! I wish I was!"

On the occasion of his sitting for the last time in the Court of Chancery he did not say a single word by way of farewell to the bar, such as is usual in the case of judicial dignitaries on retirement, whereupon one of the counsel present remarked: "He might at least have said 'Damn you!'"

TWO anecdotes of Mark Twain are embedded in Dan Beard's chapter of recollection in the Review of Reviews. There was a musical recital one afternoon in the Twain drawing room at Stormfield. David Bispham, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, and Miss Clara Clemens were the artists. The introductory remarks were by Mr. Clemens, who said: "Mr. Gabrilowitsch and Mr. Bispham I know you know; nothing more is necessary; they couldn't be better known if they had just discovered the North Pole. My daughter is not so well known, but she is much better looking." The other story treats of Mark Twain's interview with two burglars from New York who broke into Stormfield one night and were captured. "Now you two young men," said the master

Lord Rosebery, whom he had obviously taken for the shopman: "Have you a hat like that?" "No," replied the peer as he examined it critically for a moment, "and if I had, I wouldn't wear it."

THE Countess of Cardigan often tells of a young man who was drinking tea with a beautiful girl when her little brother slipped into the room. "Mr. Mannering," the boy asked, "can you stand on your head?" "No," said the visitor laughing. "I don't believe I can." "Well, I can," said the boy. "Look here." And he stood on his head very neatly in the corner. "And who taught you that?" asked Mr. Mannering. The urchin frowned. "Sister told me I must never tell."

SIR THOMAS LIPTON has a keen sense of humor, and tells a good story about a Scotsman who went to a horserace for the first time.

I ought to say that he told it to a company of guests on Shamrock III. one evening when he was lamenting the long odds against his ever winning the America Cup because of the hard rules imposed.

"Well," said Sir Thomas, "this Scotsman was a feeble-minded old man, and his companions who took him to the race meeting presently persuaded him to stake a sixpence in the third race on a 40 to 1 shot.

"By some amazing miracle this outsider won.

"When the bookmaker gave old Sandy a golden sovereign and his saxepe, the winner could not believe his eyes.

"Do you mean to tell me," he said, "that I get a' this for ma saxepe?"

"You do," said the bookmaker.

"Ma conscience!" muttered Sandy. "Tell me, mon, how long has this thing been going on?"

AN actor, named Smith for the purpose of this story, went to his club recently and found a letter for another actor of the same name. The letter was from a tailor and read as follows:

"Dear Sir: Your account is now eighteen months overdue, and unless you pay at once we shall put it in the hands of our attorney for collection."

The first Smith knew the letter wasn't for him, and he put it in another envelope, addressed it to the Smith for whom it was intended and sat down to read his own mail.

In a few minutes the other Smith came along. He took the letter from the tailor, tore it open and read it, while leaning against the mantel. Then, smiling tenderly, he tore it into little pieces and, as he threw the scraps into the fireplace, said so everybody in the room could hear him: "Silly little girl! How she loves muh!"

FREDERICK C. BEYER, a well-known Cleveland editor, told at a recent press banquet, a news paper story.

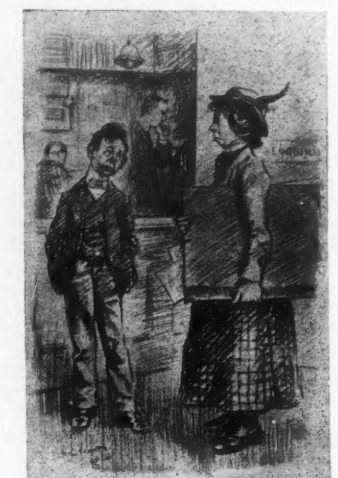
"A Medina editor died," he said, "and was, of course, directed to ascend to the Abode of the Just. But during the ascent the editor's journalistic curiosity asserted itself and he said:

"Is it permitted for one to have a look at—er—the other place?"

"Certainly," was the gracious reply, and accordingly a descent to the other place was made. Here the editor found much to interest him. He

scurried about, and was soon lost to view.

"His angelic escort got worried at last, and began a systematic search for his charge. He found him at last seated before a furnace, fanning himself and gazing at the people in the fire. On the door of the furnace was



NOT TO BE DRAWN.

The Office Boy (to persistent lady artist, who calls six times a week: "The Editor's still engaged.")
The Lady Artist: "Tell him it doesn't matter. I don't want to marry him."
The Office Boy: "I haven't the 'art to tell him that, miss. He's 'ad several disappointments to-day. Try and look in again next year."—The Sketch.

a plate saying, 'Delinquent Subscribers.'

"Come," said the angel to the editor, "we must be going."
"You go on," the editor answered, without lifting his eyes. "I'm not coming. This is heaven enough for me."

A GUEST in a Cincinnati hotel was shot and killed. The negro porter who heard the shooting was a witness at the trial.

"How many shots did you hear?" asked the lawyer.

"Two shots, sah," he replied.

"How far apart were they?"

"Bout like dis way," explained the negro, clapping his hands with an interval of about a second between them.

"Where where you when the first shot was fired?"

"Shinin' a gemman's shoes in de basement of de hotel."

"Where were you when the second shot was fired?"

"Ah was passin' de Big Fo' depot."

WHEN the Passion-Play at Ober-Ammergau was in progress ten years ago an American visitor spent much of his spare time looking up the actors in their homes and chatting with them about the play. One complaint he met almost everywhere was the tremendous fatigue the performers suffered at the close of the eight-hour performance. Coming to the home of Hans Zwick, the Judas of the play, he found the painter-actor in quite a cheerful mood.

"Does the performance fatigue you so much too?" the tourist inquired.

Ere Herr Zwick could reply his little ten-year-old son chirped up:

"Pa, he don't get so tired. He hangs himself at three o'clock and comes home two hours before the others."



"TIS WOMAN'S WHOLE EXISTENCE."

The Victim (describing certain palpitations): At times I think it's the heart, and then I think it's spasm, and sometimes I think it must be the lodger upstairs.



The Jaeger Plan of Selling Jaeger Pure Wool Neglige Shirts

First of all, the JAEGER quality of shirt material is unsurpassed in the world.

JAEGER designs are unequalled for artistic taste and variety.

JAEGER methods of making—specially qualified cutters and makers—assure a perfection of fit and length of wear that no other shirt give.

Then you can get the identical shirt that your taste tells you will suit you, as samples of the material are submitted for your choice and the variety of designs and color effects cover the whole field of shirt requirements.



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JUNE BRIDES ARE LEGION

The principle should be embodied in the wedding present. Let the bit of silver, or chin, or brass, be the best that art and workmanship has turned out. This perfection is assured with the piece of Sheffield plate, or old Dute's brass, or Worcester, or Sevres, or Chelsea, or Lowestoft china. And all these Jenkins' supply in abundance.

B. M. & T. Jenkins
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There's "character," style and high quality in every hat we make. It will pay you to look for the "Lincoln, Bennett" label.

"Lincoln, Bennett" Silk Hats are recognized by gentlemen the world over, as the highest standard for quality and style.



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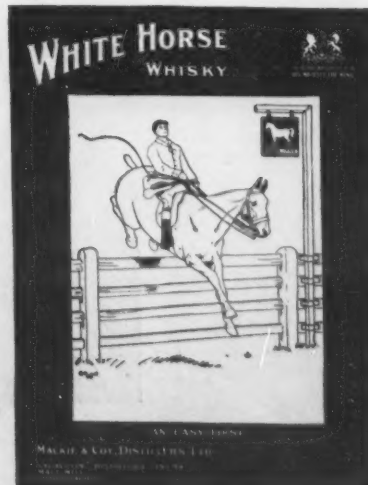
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QUALITY.
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The Ross Rifle



Ross High Velocity Rifle
SCOTCH DEER STALKING
PATTERN.

This Rifle is absolutely perfect for big game shooting. Its trajectory is very flat, the killing power is tremendous, the largest deer dropping, no matter where it is hit.

In point of finish, only the most expensive English rifles can compare with it.

Write for our illustrated catalogue; we send it on request. It gives full particulars of the Ross Military, also of the Ross Sporting Models, which are winning much favor in Canada, throughout the British Empire, and the U.S.

THE ROSS RIFLE CO.,
QUEBEC, P.Q.



Combines an athletic "dash" and simple modishness. Made of pure Irish linen. Broad Gibson pleated shoulder effect. Has a snappy little inverted pocket with buttoned flap. Wide centre pleat. Large buttons. Plain back. Intended for all kinds of outdoor sports and vacation wear, golf, tennis, driving, automobilism, etc. Laundered cuffs.

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BLUE MOUNTAINS

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PALE ALE**
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Private Mortuary
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Births, Marriages and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

CANTLIE—At 565 River avenue, Winnipeg, on June 18, 1910, the wife of Jas. A. Cantlie, Jr., of a son.
MOORE—At Red Deer, Alberta, on Tuesday, the 14th of June, 1910, the wife of Dr. J. Carlyle Moore, barrister, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ROBINSON—HORNBY—On Thursday, March 31, 1910, at St. Simon's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Edward C. Cayley, M.A., rector, Eva Sophia, only daughter of Mrs. and Mr. Henry Robinson, J.P., grandnephew of the late Colonel Hamilton, to Frederick Bertram Hornby, grandson of the late Dr. Hornby, all of Toronto.

DEATHS.

JACKSON—At Drumanah, Rosedale, Toronto, on Thursday, the 10th day of June, 1910, Claire Edith, beloved wife of M. B. Jackson.



THE condition produced by the rise in the price of crude rubber is described by a writer in Motor Age as that of "the world standing aghast. For half a century the price averaged under \$1 per pound. Two years ago it was down to 65 cents a pound. Now, however, it has gone up to \$3 and even more per pound. In order to learn whether the causes of this phenomenal rise were artificial or natural, Mr. F. S. Seiberling, president of the Goodyear company, recently made a tour of South America, chiefly in the Amazon country, extending over 2,000 miles. He has now returned and is quoted as having said:

"The high prices prevailing for crude rubber are fairly attributable to two primary causes: First, the abnormal draft upon the world's supply in providing tires for motor cars; second, the wild speculation in rubber and rubber shares in England, which has taken on the aspect of a South Sea bubble in a mad scramble of the people in all classes to get rich quick on rubber. London is the financial centre of the world's rubber market, and the craze now running its course there is having a tremendous sentimental influence toward lifting prices. This will correct itself in the collapse which—in due time—is certain to come, and which will carry with it its trail of disaster and ruin to the rubber gamblers in the manner always attending the bursting of financial bubbles.

"Stories are being circulated to the effect that the rubber supply is being rapidly exhausted, and that the world is facing a famine; but a careful review of the situation justifies an opposite opinion. The past year more than 70,000 tons of crude rubber, having a value approximating \$300,000,000, were produced, of which 40,000 tons came from along the Amazon River. This was wholly wild rubber gathered almost entirely from a belt extending along the Amazon and its tributaries, and running less than three miles into the interior. The vast forest beyond these borders is substantially untouched; but with the building of the railroad around the falls of the Madeira—which will be completed in 1911—and with the building of roads through the forest connecting up rivers, the introduction of the motor car and the gasoline boat, vast districts heretofore inaccessible will be brought within reach of the rubber gatherer, and while the gain in production each year has been approximately but 10 per cent. over the previous year, there is no question that this percentage will increase largely from this time forward."

Mr. Seiberling then shows what may be further looked for in Brazil: "Wild rubber trees in almost limitless quantities exist in Brazil, awaiting the touch of human energy to yield up their latex, and the world will undoubtedly find means to obtain its required supply. The ruling classes in Brazil are an intelligent people, and though they have been slow to realize the advantage of planting rubber, they are now following the lead of the East Indians, and within a few years the Amazon valley will be furnishing plantation rubber far in excess of the wild rubber now coming down the river.

"As an indication of the immensity of its opportunities, one island in the mouth of the Amazon River, Isle Marajo, which is larger than the

State of Maine, is capable of furnishing plantation rubber in quantity more than the entire world is now consuming. The Government is enacting legislation to stimulate the planting of trees, and while we shall temporarily be subject to high prices of crude rubber, since it is known that plantation rubber can be produced for 25 cents a pound, as certain as night follows the day we will within a few years have a large oversupply that will bring the cost lower than it has ever been heretofore, in my opinion."

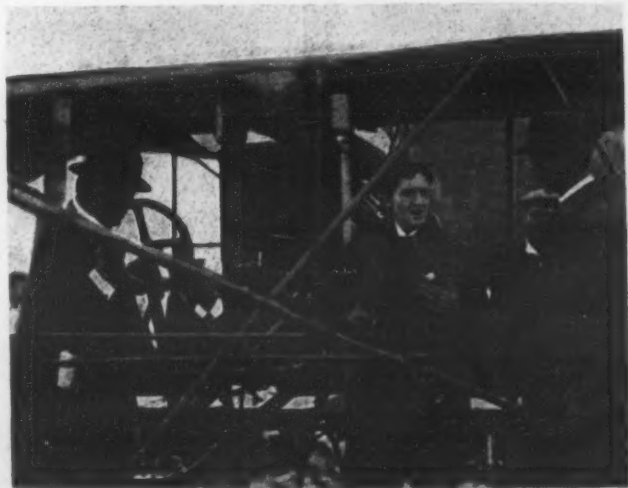
Meanwhile, for those who use rubber tires, he says that the life of a tire may be prolonged and its mileage increased by "carrying proper pressure of air, particularly with clincher-tires, which, when semideflated, will rim cut and speedily disintegrate." Watching the adjustment of brakes will also largely extend the life of the treads. Tread-cuts that reach the fabric "should be quickly repaired to prevent moisture reaching the cotton thread."

ENTRIES for the Glidden tour of 1910 closed on June 1. During the week previous to that date 30 cars had already been entered, but it was expected that many more would be. One prediction was that the total might reach 50 or even 75. The pathfinders for this tour returned to Chicago about the middle of May, the route, as laid out, measuring, from Cincinnati through the southwest and back to Chicago, 2,850 miles. It traverses 13 States, and forms a great loop, embracing nearly 1,000,000 square miles of territory in which live more than 30,000,000 people.

A writer in The New York Evening Post, who has obtained these facts, asserts that this is "by far the most extensive and important tour in the history of the contest." One of the results of it will come from the mechanical tests made as to reliability. Owing to the nature of the roads and the speed prescribed, this test will be one of the best ever made. It is believed also that, in covering what many regard as the most promising market for cars in this country, the advantages to the trade will be very great.

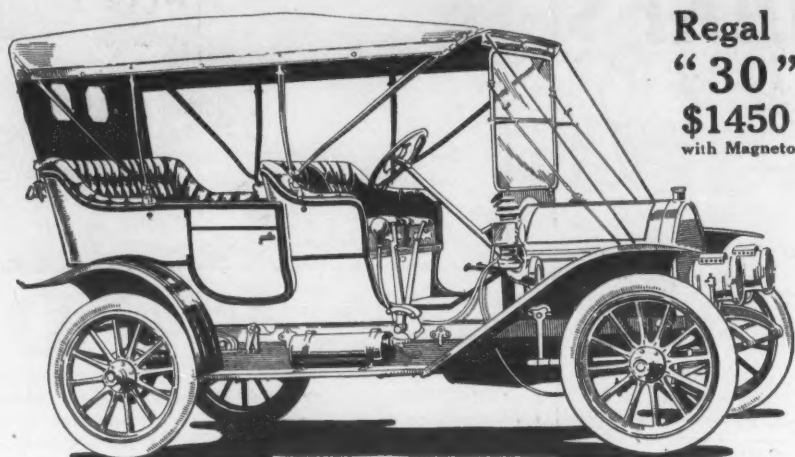
A writer in Motor Age gives an interesting analysis of the route. The average length of each day's run is 198 miles; last year the average was 178. As this year there will be an hour more for each day's run, the pace will remain the same—that is, 20 miles per hour for large cars, 18 for cars listing at from \$800 to \$1,600 and 16 for those which sell below \$800. On five days only does the schedule call for more than 200 miles, those days taking the contestants over regions where are found the best roads. One of these roads runs from Texarkana to Dallas, where the schedule is 217 miles; another runs from Oklahoma to Wichita, where the schedule is 216 miles. Two schedules are still longer, the one from Wichita to Kansas City, 234 miles, and that from Kansas City to Omaha, 242 miles. A few runs are shorter than the average. For example, from Hot Springs to Texarkana the run is only 131 miles, and from Nashville to Sheffield only 119.

One advantage which the route has over the one followed last year is that it does not contain anything to equal in severity the long stretch of trail then encountered over the plains



HAMILTON AND HIS MACHINE.

The famous aviator is seen here talking to Glen H. Curtiss, whose aeroplane he uses. Hamilton is in the centre and Curtiss to the right of the picture. This photograph was taken just before Hamilton started on his great flight from New York to Philadelphia and back.



Regal
"30"
\$1450
with Magneto

A Car that Unites Great Simplicity and Strength of Construction with Moderate Price

The Regal "30" is a car that satisfies in price, style, performance, reliability and low cost of running.

There is no question about this. None whatever. We have the proof—actual facts—to back up this assertion.

There has been a whole lot of technical poppycock written about motor cars; but after all has been said and done, isn't the car you want one that is absolutely reliable in every respect? Good appearance it must have, of course, but you are not willing to have most of the cost price lavished on elaborate appointments or at the sacrifice or weakening of the principles embodied in the mechanism.

We assume that what you want is service to the full extent of the purchase price at least. It should be a little more for good measure.

We know—our clients know—that the Regal "30" is a good car and worth every cent we ask for it. All we want is a chance to prove to your satisfaction that the Regal "30" is worth the price.

Will you give us that chance before you buy? Will you not come to us and say, "Here, you tell me the Regal is a good car—the car for me—I'm willing to buy if you can show me?" Will you put it up to us that way? This is how the Regal "30" "showed" one purchaser:—

O. G. Freyer, M.D., San Francisco, writes: "In six months have covered 4,000 miles over mountains and all types of roads. Cost of maintenance less than a horse."

All the Regal "30" wants is the opportunity to show that it can make good. Only on this basis, and this basis alone, do we solicit and expect to hold your patronage.

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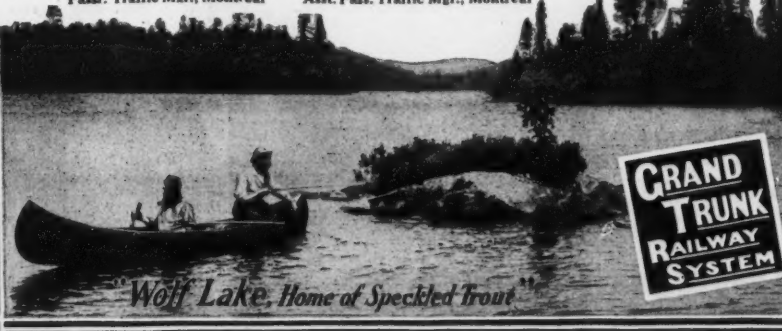
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Good hotel accommodations at moderate cost—The lover of outdoors will find here in abundance, all those things which make roughing it desirable. Select the locality that will afford you the greatest amount of enjoyment, send for free map folders, beautifully illustrated, fully describing these out of the ordinary recreation resorts. Address—

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Union Station, Toronto



Wolf Lake, Home of Speckled Trout

of Western Nebraska, Colorado, and Kansas. The route, however, has one unique and trying feature, the number of creeks that are to be crossed without bridges.

Another novelty will be the ferries. On three occasions large rivers will be crossed on boats. The first is at Palmyra on the Mississippi, where the river is very wide. Barges accommodating 30 cars will be here available. The second is at Clarendon, Ark., where the White River is crossed. Lumber barges brought from elsewhere, a distance of 200 miles, will be employed, the present ferry boats accommodating only 3 cars. At Fulton, Ark., the Red River will be crossed also by ferry.

The writer mentions a third peculiar feature. On the run from Sheffield to Memphis the road for 60 miles leads through a continuous forest, where drivers "will constantly have to be winding in and out among stumps, many of which are high enough to catch the flywheel or axle if the drivers do not exercise the greatest care." Another section of stumps, but much shorter, will be found south of Hot Springs.

THE announcement that a Berlin company are constructing a large aeroplane designed to carry passengers, would indicate that the commercial possibilities of the flying machine are about to be exploited. The value of the airship in warfare has been pretty well established already, and that it can be put to other uses is every day being demonstrated. The big Aviation Meeting to be held here from July 9th to 16th

THE prospects in Real Estate are that North Toronto is destined to become the high-class residential suburb of the City. It is in this section that there will be repeated the great increase in land value recorded in the Avenue Road Hill District.

ALEXANDRA GARDENS

Alexandra Gardens is located in what is acknowledged to be the most desirable section of North Toronto. It is surrounded by handsome residences.

The property has only recently come into the Real Estate Market. It is to be sold this season irrespective of the fact that there is every promise of better prices being obtainable next season.

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No doubt you will agree that if quality and price are equal every Canadian should buy Canadian made goods in preference to any others.
Not only is it patriotic—it's sound common sense. The money spent for Canadian goods goes to build up Canadian industries and prosperity, and makes it easier for every Canadian to earn a good living.
On the other hand, money spent for foreign made goods goes out of the country to pay foreigners—not to benefit Canadians.
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Toilet and Medicinal Preparations are compounded in Canada from the purest ingredients which money can buy. The National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada returns to Canadians in employees' salaries, dividends and other expense disbursements, close to One Million Dollars a year. In addition to this we spend millions every year in Canada for raw materials, tins, bottles, labels, boxes and other supplies, giving employment to hundreds of Canadian tinsmiths, glass workers, paper makers, printers, lithographers, box makers, and others.
So even if NA-DRU-CO goods were only "just as good" as those imported from other countries, you would be following a sensible and patriotic course in buying them.
As a matter of fact, though, NA-DRU-CO Toilet and Medicinal Preparations are better than those imported. Try NA-DRU-CO Toilet Powder, NA-DRU-CO Greaseless Toilet Cream, NA-DRU-CO Tooth Paste, or any other NA-DRU-CO preparation, and see for yourself.
You risk nothing in making the test, for if the NA-DRU-CO article does not entirely satisfy you, return it and your druggist will refund your money.
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CHARMING MUSKOKA BEAUTIFUL LAKE OF BAYS PICTURESQUE GEORGIAN BAY
ALGONQUIN PARK, MAGNETAWAN and FRENCH RIVERS, and PEERLESS TEMAGAMI
SERVICE IN EFFECT JUNE 25th FROM TORONTO.
MUSKOKA AND LAKE OF BAYS—12:05 NOON AND 2:05 A.M.—By all means the favorite way is the pioneer route along the shore of Lake Simcoe and Lake Couchiching and across the Severn to Muskoka Wharf, the starting point of the Muskoka Lakes steamers. Do not miss the beautiful sail up Muskoka Lake to Beaumaris and Indian River to Port Carling, thence to Lake Rousseau and Lake Joseph. Handsome coaches, buffet and cafe cars. Night train sleeper open at 10:30 p.m. Both trains also make direct connection at Huntsville for points on Lake of Bays, including New Wawa Hotel.
GEORGIAN BAY—11:50 A.M.—New solid train, parlor car and coaches, to Penetang Wharf, where new steamer Waubesa takes you to Honey Harbor, Go Home Bay, Minnecog, San Souci, Rose Point and Parry Sound, one of the most charming trips in America.
ALGONQUIN PARK—1:30 P.M. AND 2:05 A.M.—Fisherman's and Canoe Lovers' Resort, 2,000,000 acres of Lakes, Rivers and Woods. New Hotel, "Highland Inn," enlarged and improved.
MAGNETAWAN RIVER—8:05 A.M. AND 2:05 A.M.—Connection at Burk's Falls. Beautiful river trip and good fishing.
FRENCH RIVER—9:30 P.M.—Connects at North Bay with steamer for French River points. Splendid fishing.
TEMAGAMI—9:30 P.M. AND 2:05 A.M.—The Campers' Paradise—Excellent fishing and three good hotels—Bonnooc, Temagami Inn and Lady Evelyn. Over 1,400 Islands, and Virgin Forest unequalled in America.
*Commencing Sunday, June 26th.
The Grand Trunk City Office, northwest corner King and Yonge Streets, is the place to go for Tickets, Illustrated Folders and all information, or address J. D. McDONALD, District Passenger Agent, Union Station, Toronto.

SCARBORO BEACH COMMUTATIONS.
Scarboro Beach has come into its own with the advent of the tarry summer season, for each night the park is thronged with amusement seekers, who find in the cool lake breezes a welcome relief from the heat of the city, while the many and varied attractions of the park serve to drive away the cares of the work-a-day world. The new commutation

tickets, whereby patrons are enabled to make the complete circuit of the park's many attractions at half price, are proving a most popular innovation. The big free circus act for next week is one of the best to be seen on the open-air platform to-day.

Said the editor: "With pork so high, now is the season when I'd like to get an article from some good farmer's pen."—Glencoe Transcript.

MOTORING

will afford the people of Toronto and Ontario a splendid opportunity of witnessing the operations of airships at first hand. Representative aeronauts from the several countries that have gone in for this new and daring form of transportation will be present, while all the various types of aeroplanes will be entered in competition—French, English, American and Canadian aviators striving for the mastery. A picturesque figure will be Comte de Lesseps, of "Cross Channel" fame.

Mr. A. G. McAdie states that the power driven aeroplane opens up a new and fruitful field of investigation to the scientific meteorologist. It will eventually be the means of shedding great light upon the subject of cloud formation and the condensation of water vapor. The most wonderful airships are the clouds that sail through the air and are filled with tons of water vapor. The aeroplane will afford scientists a new means of studying them. Below a level of 9,000 feet we find the air is, as a rule, in a state of turmoil. Even the temperature does not increase with any regularity. Experiments made within the last six years show that there are three distinct currents in the atmosphere up to a height of 18 miles. Near the earth there are streaky currents. In that lies the danger of flying. But as these are studied, the flying machines will develop to meet the conditions and flying will be far safer. If ever a flying machine is made that will fly above 10,000 feet the aviator will have, so far as we know at present, much easier sailing. But he would find the temperatures very trying, far too hot in the day and too cold at night.

A LETTER from Paris to Motor Age contains statistics of the growth of the motor industry during recent years in France, Great Britain, Germany and the United States. In France, the first count was taken in 1899 when the number of cars taxable was 1,872; in 1910, the number was 46,114. The first official count for Great Britain was not taken until 1902 when the number was 5,241; the total now is 84,841. For Germany the first statistics are for the year 1907, when the number was 10,115; the number now is 24,639. In the United States the first count available is for 1903, when the total was 4,018. It is now 130,000.

THE great argument just now among makers of commercial vehicles is whether the solid tire or the pneumatic is the best for their use. The majority, indeed, almost all, of the motor trucks are equipped with solid tires, and for a long time there seemed to be no question but that these were right for these vehicles. Of late, however, the point has been raised that solid tires didn't give the motor the right kind of treatment, and there were jars that hurt the engine and in many cases racked the truck itself. It is contended by some that there will have to be a return of the pneumatic tire for the sake of the engine and for the better handling of the cargo.

The constant jars to which a car is subjected in loading would be taken up a great deal, it is argued, if the tires were pneumatic. Furthermore, the jars on the road would be minimized, and in that way the engine would be saved a great deal. Engine trouble in many motor trucks is a result of just this, the adherents of the pneumatic contend.

Those who prefer the solid tire, say there is no comparison in wearing qualities and that a solid tire will always go 500 miles or so further than a pneumatic on almost any car and certainly further on a heavy truck, for which a few manufacturers attempt to supply an air, or perhaps a so-called airless tire. The solid tire wears more evenly they contend, than does a pneumatic and furthermore, causes no delays through punctures. The impossibility of attempting to jack up a huge truck in order to mend a punctured tire is one thing the friends of the solid tire hold up against the pneumatic.

The tremendous weight of the motor truck has led in many cases to the use of a double wheel, especially on the rear axle, which supports the strain better. The tires have to be very strong and of the best rubber because they are subjected to a test that not even the longest road runs of the heaviest touring cars quite equal. They have to wear like iron, because a short-lived tire on a motor truck would cause constant annoyance.

It is estimated by some that having a double rear wheel increases the life-time of the tire exactly twice. One manufacturer says he has a tire that is guaranteed for 4,500 miles and that with a double rear wheel he considers the life of each wheel to be 9,000 miles. This is a sort of mathe-

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I Want **Kellogg's**
If your grocer makes a mistake and sends you something "just as good" as Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes send it back.
No other cereal has its flavor nor tender crispiness.
10c. a Package At all grocers Made in Canada
TOASTED CORN FLAKES

Oldsmobile SPECIAL
WITH DUTCH DOORS FOR 1911
DELIVERIES AFTER JUNE 20
The Oldsmobile Special, four-cylinder cars are equipped with Oldsmobile Dutch Detachable Forward Doors, a very notable improvement in the body designer's art, affording added comfort and desired convenience to occupants of the front seats.
The semi-forward doors have been a distinguishing feature of the Oldsmobile for years. The new Dutch doors are double doors, as their name implies: the upper half is detachable from the lower half—off and on in an instant, without the use of tools.
The double door is opened and closed as one door, presenting when closed, a handsome, straight-line, high door effect.
For warm-weather touring the upper half may be removed, retaining the lower door for protection from dust and draft.
Showing the Oldsmobile Dutch Door open.
The car may be used with no front doors, with only semi-doors, or with the full high doors, as preferred.
The price, \$3,800, includes Oldsmobile best grade silk mohair top with dust hood, wind shield and Dutch Forward Doors.
Announcement of the complete Oldsmobile Line, embracing all models for 1911, will be made later.
OLDS MOTOR WORKS, LANSING, MICH.
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matics that is apt to be puzzling, but it is not unusual among tire men.

The growth in the number of motor trucks has opened up a new range for the tire makers and they have increased their business considerably because of it. The ever-growing number of automobiles generally has helped this line and even though rubber prices are high, the dealers find a big market for their tires. It is prophesied by one man in the trade that pneumatics will not be the tires for motor trucks but that spring tires and certain forms of cushion tires, something like those that were used in the old cycle days, will be the thing.

A SPLENDID RECORD SHOWING RELIABLE GRAND TRUNK SERVICE TO MONTREAL.

During every one of the 31 days of May, the two fast Express trains of the Grand Trunk leaving Toronto 9 a.m. and 10:15 p.m. arrived at Montreal on time.

With a splendid roadbed and the only double track line (which contributes to safety) it is no wonder that this company find it necessary to run in addition to four regular Pullmans, extra cars almost every night. Tourists visiting Toronto should not fail to visit Montreal and Quebec.

Handsome booklets and full information at Toronto City Ticket Office, northwest corner King and Yonge streets. Phone Main 4209.

A LADY about to deliver a temperance lecture thought it well to get her information at first hand, so she interviewed a workingman. "Is it true," she asked, "that you workingmen drink a great quantity of beer every day?" "I don't know ma'am," he replied; "it all depends. Some dyes I've seen me drink eighteen or twenty pints; while on the other hand, some dyes I've seen me drink quite a lot."

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We are expert eye-testers and eye-glass specialists. We fit you with glasses that you need, that surely suit your particular trouble.

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WEEK JUNE 20

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MOTHS, ROACHES, BUGS, SPIDERS, WATER BUGS, ANTS

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At all druggists get the original.
Used throughout the British Colonies to the exclusion of all other similar preparations.

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The fastest, highest powered Darracq Runabout in Canada. Four passenger, sixty horsepower. Demonstration.

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THE THEATRES



Miss Percy Haswell in the role of Rosalind.

THE task of producing Shakespeare with a popular price stock company is a matter of such difficulty that it is infrequently attempted at the present time. Thirty years ago Toronto and many other cities of fifty thousand or more inhabitants possessed stock companies containing actors who were well versed in all the minor roles of Shakespeare's plays. A distinguished artist like Adelaide Neilson, for instance, came to town and brought with her a leading man and three or four other actors at most for principal parts. The other roles are capably filled by experienced actors of the resident stock company. With the decline of the old stock system has come a decline in the all-round quality of Shakespearean production. Even noted stars like Mr. Sothern and Mr. Mantell encounter the utmost difficulty in getting together companies of actors who can recite the lines of Shakespeare with just effect. One does not propose to discourse upon the evolution which has taken place on the English speaking stage further than to say that the steady trend of the art of acting has been toward realistic and photographic processes of acting which have carried actors steadily away from those modes of poetic utterance demanded in a genuine atmospheric rendering of any one of the Elizabethan plays. It is but rarely that one finds an actress of the present day who can speak the lines and enter into the spirit of Shakespeare as does Miss Percy Haswell, who, this week, gives a presentation of "As You Like It," of surprising all-round excellence. In putting on this most delicious of comedies she has encountered the difficulty to which allusion has been made—that of finding actors competent for the minor roles—but under the circumstances she has accomplished much. Especially appropriate and sumptuous is the general setting. The production is a series of rich and charming pictures. The introduction of a flock of sheep is justified by the text for some of the characters are shepherds and it is to the same pastoral pursuit that Rosalind and Celia turn when they seek refuge at the edge of the forest of Arden. One had feared that this touch of realism might interfere with the action, but at the time of writing nothing untoward has happened. Seeing this flock one begins to understand why so many artists delight to paint sheep; for these peaceful animals seem to have a natural gift for grouping themselves picturesquely. Realism is apt to destroy rather than create an illusion, but this idea has had the happy effect of augmenting the pastoral effect of the later scenes.

The Rosalind of Miss Percy Haswell is a most delightful performance. It is not merely a piquant and charming recitation as so many Rosalinds are apt to be in the hands of even

the most distinguished modern comedienne. It has a genuine buoyancy—a verve that makes it charming and magnetic from the first line to the last. Not only does Miss Haswell speak her lines musically, but she has dancing humor in her eyes that infects the spectator with gaiety. Never has one seen a more delightful boyish picture than she makes in doublet and hose and in her early scenes she is the "saucy lackey" that she calls herself in a most winning degree. Grace of movement and gesture and a spirit of refinement mark this Rosalind also, and altogether it measures up well with the best modern representations of the role.

The company supporting Miss Haswell is one that shows itself to better advantage in modern plays than in the iambs of Shakespeare, but one of the actors, Mr. Robert Gordon, who played Orlando, really distinguishes himself by his manly and poetic acting. Miss Angela Ogden is also touching and expressive in the role of Celia. The part of Touchstone is spiritedly done by Mr. Emory and Mr. Percival is excellent as the clown, Corin. The other parts are, for the most part, done with enough vitality to make them interesting if not at all times with a poetic quality of expression. Altogether, the production is remarkably ambitious and well carried out, and bears none of those earmarks of the bargain counter usually associated with stock productions in the present day.

IN his younger days the late King Edward was very fond of paying a visit behind the scenes, where his charm and good humor delighted everybody, while his knowledge of technical stage affairs was also apt to surprise a good many worthy persons. There is a description of one of these visits in Mr. Bram Stoker's recollections of Henry Irving which is worth quoting now:

"One night—it was Oct. 18 (1880)—the Prince of Wales came behind the scenes, as he was interested in the working of the play, ('The Corsican Brothers.') It was known he was coming, and though the stage hands had been told that they were not supposed to know that he was present, they all had their Sunday clothes on. It was the first time His Royal Highness had been 'behind' in Irving's management, and he seemed very interested in all he saw. King Edward VII. has, and has always had, a wonderful memory. That night he told Irving how Charles Kean had set the scenes, the rights and lefts being different from the present setting; how Kean had rested on a log in a particular place, and so forth. Some of our older stage men, who had been at the Princess's in Kean's time, bore it out afterward that he was correct in each detail. That night the men worked as never before; they were determined to let

the Prince see what could, under the stimulating influence of his presence, be done at the Lyceum, of which they were all very proud. That night the tableau curtains remained down (during the preparation of the Opera House scene) only thirty seconds—the record time."

Another and perhaps rather livelier reminiscence is Miss Emily Soldene's description of his visit in the Winter of 1872 to the old Philharmonic Theatre, in which she and "Genevieve de Brabant" were then just beginning to be talked about. She thus records the incident in her volume of "Recollections":

"In 1872 the Prince went to the Cattle Show. Over the pen of the prize pigs hung a framed picture. When His Royal Highness was through with the pigs he took in the picture. 'What is that?' he inquired. 'That Sir, is the portrait of Miss Emily Soldene as Drogan in "Genevieve de Brabant" now being played at the Philharmonic Theatre.' 'And where is the Philharmonic Theatre?' inquired the Prince. 'Near the Angel, your Royal Highness.' His Royal Highness smiled. 'A very good position, indeed,' said he. A day or two after came an order from Mitchell's for a royal box. That was a great night at the 'Phil.' A large box and retiring room were especially fitted up, and Mr. Morton provided some wonderful cigars for the occasion. His Royal Highness came, and was treated with the greatest respect and consideration by His Majesty's lieges of Islington. When he left the theatre after the performance the corridor was, of course, crammed, but the audience ranged themselves. There was no crowding, or pushing, or policemen, and a broad path was kept for the Prince by the people."

After that visit Islington became crowded with carriages nightly, conveying the aristocracy to the lively performance which the Prince had so thoroughly enjoyed.

But, indeed, a volume, and one of no small importance, could be written on the interest in which King Edward VII. displayed throughout his life in the play and the players. Perhaps one day it will be done. Meanwhile the theatrical world of the Capital is in visible and honorable mourning for one of the best and most powerful friends it has ever had.

First-Nighter

ONCE more Toronto is again going to have an opportunity of seeing that rollicking farce "The Blue Mouse," so cleverly adapted from the German by the late Clyde Fitch. This is the third visit of the sprightly "Mouse," and from the first time since its production in America it will be seen at popular prices. In fact this is the only city in which it will be played by a stock company, and were it not for the fact that the Messrs. Shubert wish to give Toronto the best they can at all times it would not be seen here next week. Another interesting fact in connection with this production of "The Blue Mouse," poor "Billiken," the little god "Of Things As They Ought to Be" will be seen for the first time on the billboards. On the occasion of his previous visits here the posting of his pictures was prohibited by the cruel authorities. As it is well known by the many thousands who have seen the play, "The Blue Mouse" is the soubriquet of a popular "Salome" dancer named Paulette Divine, who goes through so many adventures that before the second act is well on the audience, too busy at laughing, is unable to follow the plot. The situations give away to one another with a whirlwind rapidity. The Percy Haswell Players promise a smart production of this lively farce at the Royal Alexandra next week. Miss Haswell will, of course, be seen in the role made famous by Elsa Ryan, and Toronto's own Mabel Barrison.

Mr. Douglas A. Paterson, the well-known Canadian actor, and Miss Gertrude Haines, also of this city, were married in Dayton, Ohio, on June 17th. Mr. Paterson is playing in stock for the summer, and in the fall will resume his connection with David Belasco's forces succeeding Leo Ditrichstein in one of the important roles in "The Lily."

If you have friends in town, there is no better way to entertain them than taking them to the King Edward for Lunch or Dinner. Their American plan at one dollar is excellent and a splendid orchestra playing during meal hours.

The honorary Governors who will visit the Toronto General Hospital this coming week are: Mr. W. T. White and Dr. John Hoskin.

Apollinaris

"The Queen of Table Waters"

The Bell Piano

Damp Weather does Not Affect the Action of the Bell Piano. It is so Constructed that its "repetition" is perfect under all conditions.

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Wedding Presents

If you stop to think how much you have admired the touch of quaintness given by an artistic article of Oriental Brassware when you saw it in a friend's house, and how much you have wished you had a decorative piece like it for your own home, you will realize how much a bride would appreciate the same thing as a wedding gift. This is the leading Oriental store of Canada. Its assortment of brass goods and rugs is unequalled. Here is a list of suggestions for Wedding Gifts, ranging in price from \$1.50 up to \$75.

Brass Tea Kettles
Urns
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ORIENTAL RUGS, FINE SMALL PERSIANS, suitable for Wedding Gifts, \$15 to \$25.

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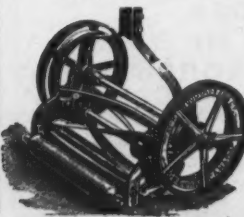
The best Lawn Mowers made—steel construction—mechanically proportioned so as to run light and do fine work. Perfect satisfaction assured.

PRICES \$6.00 to \$20.00

Woodyatt Lawn Mowers, \$4.75 to \$7.00, guaranteed.
Lawn Rollers, weight 365 lbs., each \$12.50.
Multi-Ped, the new lawn hose. It will not kink, crack or burst; 16c. foot. Regular hose, 8c. foot and upwards.
Steel Hose Reels, \$4.50. Regular Hose Reels, \$1.25.
Brass Ring Sprinklers, 50c. Revolving Sprinklers, \$1.50 to \$8.50.
Philadelphia Lawn Trimmer, \$7.00.
Turf Edgers, Hedge Trimmers, Grass Shears, Lawn Rakes, Enamelled Flower Bed Fencing.

Everything else necessary to complete a perfect lawn.

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"The Cigarette of Distinction"

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Ten for 15 cents.

It has no equal for keeping the skin soft, smooth and white at all seasons

"The Queen of Toilet Preparations"
BEETHAM'S
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SOOTHING AND REFRESHING
after Cycling, Motoring, Boating, Tennis, etc.

M. BEETHAM & SON
CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND

Ask your Chemist for it and accept no substitute

It entirely removes and prevents all: ROUGHNESS, REDNESS, IRRITATION, HEAT, etc. Invaluable for preserving the skin and complexion from the effects of sun, winds and hard water

THE BURGLARS' CLUB



BY HENRY A. HERING

XII.—THE LAST CHRONICLE.

GILBERT BROWN, second Baron Lothersdale, was generally regarded as being the best business man in the country. His talent for affairs was doubtless hereditary, as his father had successfully kept a big emporium before seeking the parliamentary honors which led to higher things. His son, in his turn, entered Parliament, and quickly ran the gamut of two under-secretaryships and the Cabinet. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Governor-Generalship of India would undoubtedly have been his, but for the impossibility of associating Brown's Bayswater Bazaar with those regal positions.

When the country learnt that to Lord Lothersdale had been entrusted the task of reforming the Army it heaved a sigh of content, for it knew that the work was now as good as done; and that when the news reached the Continent the officers of the Great General Staff of the German Army were noticed to wear a sad and pensive look unusual to them.

To accomplish the work that in the past twenty years alone had cost thousands of lives and millions of money, besides incidentally destroying six first-class parliamentary reputations, Lord Lothersdale retired to Moors, his Berkshire seat, and there, in his study overlooking the deer park, he accumulated his evidence and dictated his Report.

From time to time paragraphs appeared in the papers that Lord Lothersdale was busy at his work, or that he was making progress therein, and at last word went round that he was now putting the final touches to his Report, which would be laid before the Cabinet the following week.

Then it was that His Grace of Dorchester decided that Mr. Drummond Eyre must show the same Report at the next meeting of the Burglars' Club, if he wished to continue his membership thereof.

George Drummond Eyre was a Leicestershire man, an ex-guardian, and a shooter of big game. He received the news of his mission without comment and proceeded to make himself acquainted with the habits of his lordship of Lothersdale. He was still pursuing these investigations when he read in the Morning Mail:—

"Lord Lothersdale is just completing his work of re-organizing the British Army on paper with the thoroughness which we associate with his name. Not content with revising the duties attached to the highest offices, with altering the length of service, and the pay of officer and private, his lordship is actually winding up with suggestions for a new full-dress uniform for our soldiers. The traditional red is to be discarded, and hues more in keeping with the aesthetic taste of the age will supplant it, in the hope of attracting a superior class of men to the army. We hear that Mr. Bower, the eminent tailor, was last week at Moors, and that to-day a member of his staff will arrive there with sample uniforms for his lordship's inspection. History is in making at Moors."

"Good!" said Eyre, with obvious satisfaction, as he read this paragraph. "This fits in well. I'm in luck's way."

That was at nine o'clock in the morning. At ten o'clock he drove up to Mr. Bower's well-known establishment, and sent in a card on which was printed in unostentatious letters, "Mr. Luke Sinnott," and in the bottom corner "Criminal Investigation Dept., New Scotland Yard."

In a few minutes he was shown into Mr. Bower's private room.

Mr. Bower was a ponderous gentleman. In a higher station of life he would have been a Dean.

"What can I do for you, Mr. Sinnott?" he inquired, eyeing his visitor over the top of his gold-rimmed glasses.

"I have come on important business, sir," said the pseudo-Sinnott. He went back to the door, and closed it cautiously, then deposited his hat and gloves on the table with a precision which impressed the tailor with a sense of deep mystery.

"I think you have just been to Moors," he said, after these preliminaries.

"That is so," replied the tailor, with unnatural indifference.

"And one of your people is going there to-day with some sample of uniforms?"

"I am going there to-day with a sample uniform."

"Quite so. You are aware that

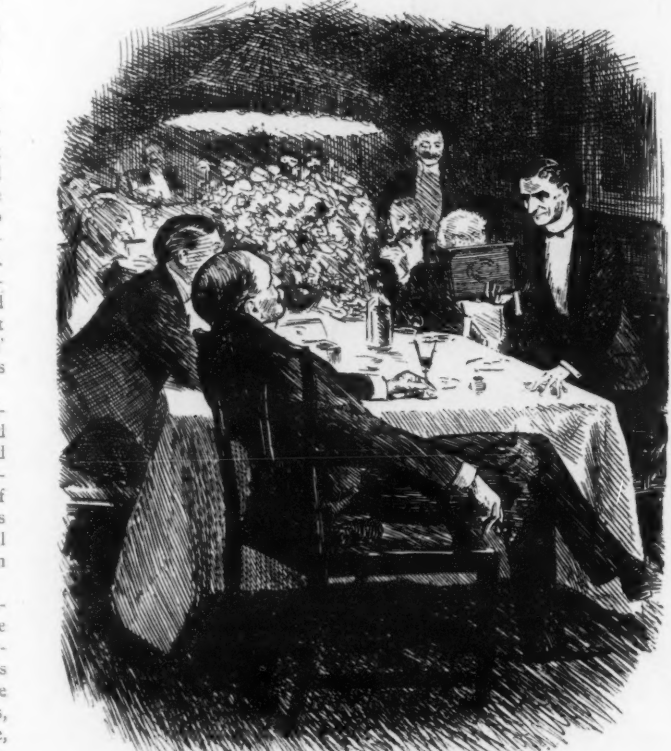
Lord Lothersdale is working on a very important report?"

"Of course I am."

Mr. Sinnott came a step nearer to the tailor, and dropped his voice to an impressive whisper.

"What I am going to tell you," he continued, "is in the strictest confidence. A Continental Power that shall be nameless, but whose identity you, as a man of the world, will be able to guess, is moving heaven and earth to get to know what that report contains. It is certain that whatever Lord Lothersdale suggests will be carried out by our government, and this will immediately influence the military policy of the Power in question. Moreover, there are some secret portions of this report which will never be made public. Therefore this foreign power is striving to get sight of it before it leaves Lord Lothersdale's hands."

"One spy has already been detected and warned off by our man who is established in the village, but we have just learnt that another agent has obtained admission to the house itself, by taking service as a footman. On a previous occasion we alarmed



"Mr. Marvel . . . thanked the company for the gift, which he would treasure."

Lord Lothersdale, without any real grounds, as it eventually turned out, and we should not care to repeat the incident. It is therefore essential that I, who know this man, should have the opportunity of seeing if he really is there, without anyone—not even his lordship—knowing who I am. With your assistance this will be possible; and I have come from Scotland Yard to ask you to allow me to go with you to Moors to-day, ostensibly as connected with your firm. If you will assist us in this matter you will not find us ungrateful. Scotland Yard does not forget, and some day it may be in our power to be of use to you. In the meantime, you will have done your country a great service."

Mr. Bower was considerably impressed by this speech. He had come back from Moors full of importance. He was most certainly assisting in preserving the integrity of the empire, and it was quite in keeping with this feeling that he should take part in the international complication outlined by his visitor. He appeared to weigh the matter judiciously for a few minutes. Then he said solemnly, "We will give you our co-operation in this affair, Mr. Sinnott."

"Thank you, Mr. Bower," said the detective.

So at one o'clock that afternoon Mr. Bower, accompanied by his new assistant, took train for Moors. In another compartment travelled a sample corporal of the British Army, who was to show off the uniform which Mr. Bower had designed under Lord Lothersdale's instructions.

It was half-past three when they reached Moors. Lord Lothersdale could not see them until after dinner. At that moment a Japanese Surgeon-General was with him, explaining how they managed their field hospitals in the Far East. He had come by special permission of the Mikado

and had to return to the seat of war by the six o'clock train.

At nine o'clock the corporal was arrayed in the proposed new uniform for the Line—a taking arrangement in heliotrope, the outcome of Lord Lothersdale's creative genius and Mr. Bower's executive ability.

At nine-thirty they were admitted into Lord Lothersdale's study. The great man was in a genial mood, the result, no doubt, of an instructive afternoon and a good dinner.

He walked round the corporal, and inspected him critically.

"By Jove! Bower," he said at last, "you've done the trick. Capital! And your idea of primrose facings was quite right, after all."

"I am glad that you approve of it, my lord," said the beaming tailor.

"I do. And the country will, too. There'll be some recruiting when this gets out." Then he knitted his brows. "I think the cuffs are a shade too deep, though. I'm sure they are. But half-an-inch—no, a quarter—will put it right."

"A quarter-of-an-inch off the cuff facings. Make a note of that," said Mr. Bower to his assistant, who had his pocket-book ready.

"You'll have it done by breakfast time, please," said Lord Lothersdale, "so that I can see how it looks by daylight. A photographer will be here, as I want some colored prints for the Appendix."

Then the little deputation withdrew. The whole interview had not occupied more than five minutes, and most of that time the tailor's assistant had been taking his bearings, and trying to locate the report. That was surely it—a business-like fools-cap volume on the desk. The secretary was writing in it when they entered, and later on he had carefully put it in the top

description for the next two years by the production of Lord Lothersdale's Report on the Army."

Here it is, said Eyre, producing a manuscript volume.

A subdued murmur of applause ran round.

The President took up the book and glanced at it. "This seems to be in order," he said, turning to the end. "Lothersdale signs—"

He broke off suddenly. The door had opened without warning, and a little sharp-featured individual entered, followed by half a dozen other men.

"In the name of the King," said the first comer, "I arrest George Drummond Eyre for feloniously stealing, taking, and carrying away certain papers, namely a Report, the property of the Right Honourable Gilbert Brown, Baron Lothersdale, and I arrest all others present as accessories."

Members rose to their feet, and simultaneously made a move towards the door, with the evident intention of resisting the intrusion.

Mr. Marvel—for it was he—held up his hand warningly. "There are more men outside," he said. "Resistance is useless."

"Where's your authority for all this?" demanded the Secretary.

"Here, sir," said Marvel, pulling out a bundle of papers from a capacious pocket. "Here are the warrants. 'Mr. George Drummond Eyre,' he called out, reading from the pile. 'Here you are, sir. 'The Duke of Dorchester.' Here, your Grace. 'The Earl of Ribston.' Here, my lord. 'Mr. Hilton.' 'Major Anstruther,' and so on through the list of members. 'You will find these quite in order, I think. Now, gentlemen, if you please. I have concluded that you would prefer to ride. Thompson, fetch the hansom round.'"

"Stop!" called out Ribston. "What are you going to do with us?"

"Take you to Vine Street Station."

"Nonsense. We're not criminals."

"You can argue that out with the magistrate to-morrow, my lord," said the detective. "Here are the warrants, and I'm going to execute them. If the proceedings are not in order, you can claim reparation in the usual way. Now, gentlemen, please. If you will give your word to come quietly you will save time and trouble."

"Does the Home Secretary know of this?" asked the Duke.

"We don't report police court details to the Home Secretary," said Marvel, acidly. "No, sir, he doesn't."

"Then I demand to see him before these warrants are executed," said Dorchester.

"Impossible, your Grace," said Marvel, who twice before had been defrauded of his legitimate prey. Not again was he going to run the risk of undue favor staying the hand of Justice. He had now in his possession a batch of prisoners so notable that next day his name would ring from one end of the world to the other. "Impossible," was the obvious reply.

"May I write a letter?" asked the Duke.

"No, your Grace, you may not," replied Marvel firmly. "You are now a prisoner, and you will please come with me without more delay. Now, gentlemen, will you pass your words to come quietly? You can cause trouble if you like, but we are more than equal to you in numbers, so there could only be one end to the matter."

Dorchester consulted Ribston and the Secretary. The others nodded reluctant consent. Word was given, and they passed out. The house doors were flung open, and they filed into the street, where a dozen hansom cabs were in line, a dozen policemen in waiting, and a small but inevitable crowd had collected.

"Ask Colonel Altamont to see the Home Secretary at once," said Dorchester to his butler, as he was helped into his coat.

The old man stood there petrified by the horror of the proceedings. He had been in the family for generations. Three Dukes of Dorchester had he known in all their glory. Kings, Queens, and Potentates had flitted in and out of the ducal mansion with his masters, and now he

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lived to see the last of the line taken away like a thief, for some terrible crime. He heard the Duke's words to him, but they conveyed no impression to his brain. He did not reply.

The police, the bustle in the hall, the crowd outside, the driving away of the prisoners, all was as a horrible nightmare to him.

"His Grace said you were to tell Colonel Altamont to go at once to the Home Secretary, Mr. Bolton," said the footman, who had held the Duke's coat.

"Ha!" said Bolton, waking from his stupor. He caught hold of a hat, and ran out of the house.

Altamont had not been able to be present that evening. Business of importance had detained him, and he had only just got back to his rooms when Bolton turned up. He started off at once to the Home Secretary, and after exasperating interviews with a footman, a butler, and a private secretary, was at length admitted to the presence of that high personage, who was in his dressing gown and considerably annoyed at this interruption to his slumbers.

The Colonel explained the situation.

"Is that all?" asked the Home Secretary when he had finished.

"All, sir!" cried the indignant Colonel. "Dorchester, Ribston, Anstruther, and a dozen others, arrested by your policemen, and you ask 'Is that all?'"

"Colonel," said the Minister, emphasizing his remarks with his forefinger in Old Bailey style, "Dorchester, Ribston, and the whole lot should have known better—very much better. They've had their sport, and now they've got to pay for it. I can't interfere. If the jury recommend them to mercy I'll give them the benefit of any doubt, and will save them from hanging, but that's all I can promise. Now have a whiskey and a soda, and go to bed."

Altamont declined the whiskey and soda, and left the Minister indignant. On his doorstep he was promptly arrested by Marvel, who had a couple of warrants left over after depositing his prisoners at Vine Street. The last warrant could not be served that night, as the member in question happened to be visiting a friend in Nova Zembla.

Mr. Marvel took good care that the news of the arrest of the Duke of Dorchester, the Earl of Ribston, and the other more or less distinguished members of the Burglar's Club, should be at once communicated to the press in case some influential friend should intervene at the last moment, and once more defraud him of his due. The morning's papers were full of the news, with the result that the Marlborough Street Police Court was filled to overflowing long before the proceedings commenced. The Peerage, the Diplomatic Service, the Commons, the Army and the Navy, the Stage and Sport, were well represented. Every inch of space, including the bench itself, was filled, and fair women and brave men were turned away.

Half a dozen ordinary cases were quickly disposed of. Then the extraordinary case was called, and the spectators involuntarily rose to their feet as the Burglars filed into the dock, and took their stand two deep behind the brass rail. A murmur of sympathy went round as they stood there—some of them obviously interested in the proceedings, others apparently bored by them—all well-groomed, straight set-up men, though their evening dress looked incongruous enough in the daylight, and their crumpled shirt-fronts did not show to advantage.

One by one the prisoners' names were called. One by one the prisoners answered.

Then counsel for the Crown stood up, and having stated that the charge against the prisoners was that of stealing a Report, the property of Lord Lothersdale, he opened his case and called the first witness—Mr. Bower.

Mr. Bower entered the box, and adjusted his pince-nez with extreme nicety. Under counsel's lead he detailed how the so-called Sinnott had introduced himself.

"I had no doubt at all as to his

bona fides," said the tailor, lingering lovingly over the Latin words; "but immediately afterwards I had a wire from Moors asking me to postpone my visit to his lordship. I rang up Scotland Yard to inform Mr. Sinnott of the alteration, and learnt that he was unknown there. Then I informed the authorities of the whole matter, with the result that our original intention was followed, and every facility allowed Mr. Sinnott to carry out his plans."

"Done! By Jove!" gasped Eyre.

Lord Lothersdale's secretary then gave evidence that the Report now produced in court was the property of his lordship.

"Of course," he added smilingly, "the real Report is still at Moors. This one, though signed for the present purpose by Lord Lothersdale, has no value. It was drawn up three years ago by a former Secretary of State for War," he explained.

Then there was formal evidence of the arrest from Mr. Marvel, who was allowed to speak at length.

"For some time past, your worship," he said, "we have been aware of the existence of what is called 'The Burglars' Club,' composed of noblemen and gentlemen such as your worship sees before you. Our information was derived in the first instance from a discharged servant of one of the members. In revenge for his dismissal he told us of proceedings he had witnessed at his master's house on one occasion, when he was concealed behind a curtain in the room."

He furnished us with a list of members, and ever since then we have had them under observation. These gentlemen amuse themselves by stealing articles of great value or of public interest. We know for a fact that at one time and another they have obtained unlawful possession of the Koh-i-noor Diamond, the Mace of the House of Commons, Lord Illingworth's Black Pearl, an ounce of Radium from Professor Blyth's laboratory, and even the Great Seal of the United Kingdom itself!"

"Good old burglars!" called out an admiring listener at the back of the court.

"Silence!" shouted an indignant usher.

"We have waited, your lordship, until we could interfere successfully, knowing that it was only a question of time for us to do so. I have twice been called in on the occasion of a burglary committed by a member of the club, and in each case—of course against my wishes—no charge was made. In this particular instance the member walked straight into the trap."

This closed the case for the Crown, and counsel proceeded to urge the seriousness of the offence, and the necessity for a severe sentence, not only as a just punishment, but as an example.

Counsel for the prisoners now arose. He was the famous Mr. Spiller, who had earned the well-deserved sobriquet of "The Prisoner's pal."

He stood up with a twinkle in his eye, and an air of confidence that gladdened the hearts of the ladies on the bench.

"Your Worship," he began, "I shall not detain the Court more than a very few minutes, for I admit all the evidence that has been tendered. The last witness gave a list of articles illegally taken by my clients. If he wishes, I will add to the list another half-dozen instances of equal importance."

"Bravo! Go it, Spiller!" called out the sympathizer at the back, whose sporting instincts were too strong for him. This time he was surrounded by ushers and ejected.

"But, sir," continued counsel, when quiet had again been restored, "I must emphasize a point which has

(Concluded on page 16.)

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LIVING IT DOWN

By WARWICK DEEPING

CHAPTER XV.

IT happened that Gisborne was called away about five o'clock that afternoon to a farmhouse five miles on the other side of Crutchet, and the doctor spent the whole of the night in that farmhouse fighting for the life of a woman who was in labor. About seven o'clock on a September morning he drove back victoriously to Crutchet, a tired man with red eyes, and a long day's work before him. He had been out when Thorkell had called the previous day, but the author had left a note behind him explaining the state of things up at Danebarrow. Gisborne's morning round would take him in the direction of Mistmoor, and finding that no second message had arrived from Thorkell, he did not put Danebarrow as an urgent heading to his list.

Now the very same morning Johnny Lavender had brought in a letter with a Belgium stamp, and Heriot had sat brooding over it as he smoked his pipe and trying to divest himself of sentiments that were none too philosophical. It was a frank and courageous letter and approached him as a friend. She told him that the principals of the school at Bruges were still away in Switzerland. They would return in a few days, and Eve—who felt herself responsible for all things in their absence—could not leave till they returned. Financial considerations did not bind her to Bruges. As for her own people, she would write and warn them that she was coming home, justifying the measure by the confession that she was tired of the school life, that she had learnt the two languages that she had wished to learn, and that she felt that she had other ambitions and other chances. Of course, she would never betray the fact that she had been beholden to him for this warning; but she thanked him for it from her heart, the more so that the letters from Danebarrow had worried her for the last few weeks.

So she was coming home! Heriot, fresh from his morning plunge in a deep pool that lay black and strange amid the Hindleap firs, sat at the foot of a great tree, with the scent of the conifers drifting with the freshness of that clear September morning. He had found himself a little astonished by this instant response of hers to his warning, and that letter seemed to have suddenly narrowed his outlook upon the future. He was disturbed by it, and not a little puzzled. Some faint cloud floating out from the far horizon might have appeared no more significant than the news of this girl's return. Heriot retaliated upon his thoughts by ridiculing his own hypersensitive postulating of possible complexities. If he had bought Hindleap in order to shut out the world, he still had these thousand trees about him, and was the same master of his own fate. Let him decide that he would make no friendships if he were afraid of the paths into which such friendships might lead him. The remedy was very simple. It was merely a question of a certain amount of obstinacy, and self-restraint.

Heriot decided that he would walk over to Danebarrow, for, despite his determination to smother self, he could not help his sympathies going out to the people yonder. When Eve returned he would go there no longer, or so rarely that they could call him little more than an acquaintance. For the intimacies of life are often a matter of deliberate scheming, and it is very easy for a man to prevent himself being too strongly attracted by a woman. Only rarely does there seem to be anything inevitable about the thing we call love. In the majority of cases it is just a sensuous drift. Certain sense impressions are pleasant and alluring, and though the man may be quite familiar with the process and wise as to its finalities, its littleness, its ultimate boredom he lets himself drift from inclination, sometimes striking back against the tide before the suck of the stream has carried him too near the rapids. Heriot had no intention of letting himself drift. At least, that was what he assured himself, forgetting the existence of those few cases where a divine afflatus seems to carry a man on the wings of the wind.

The fir trees were still falling on the western edge of Bilberry Wood when Heriot came along the road that skirted the great wood. The scene revolted him not a little, with the trees lying about like bodies upon a battlefield and a kind of unsavory activity pervading the place. The men at work were a blackguardly-looking lot, not the sort of gentry a man would wish to have on the other side of his garden hedge. The word navy is as dubious and discouraging a word as the word "cleric." It associates itself, often unjustly with certain offensive conditions of life, with the smell of corduroys and of beer, and with a gen-

eral primitive foulness that is rather more theoretical than real. Bring in "the dignity of labor" and you have an impressive picture—at a distance. One is apt to forget that the toiling hands of civilization must of necessity become coarse and rough.

Heriot entered the Danebarrow garden by the white gate in the white fence, and walking up the path between the standard roses, laid his hand to the bell. He heard its peal in the distance, but the seconds passed, and no one answered it. Heriot rang again, waited, and then stood back to scan the house. The blinds were up, and one or two of the windows open, contradicting the impression that its people were not at home. Heriot concluded that they were in the garden, and he turned into the path that ran amid the cypresses, junipers and Irish yews that were banked on the east against the white walls of the house. Yet when he reached the garden he found it deserted, nor could he help being struck by the way some of the borders seemed to have been cleared of their autumn flowers.

As he strolled over the lawn, expecting to find himself apologizing for having scouted so far into the Thorkell's privacy, he noticed that one of the lower windows under the broad verandah was wide open. The window was cut low, and Heriot saw what appeared to be the bent head of a man just showing over the sill. It was Thorkell's head, judging by the wavy and silvered darkness of the hair. The man did not move, and Heriot, struck by the idea that he had stumbled on Thorkell in the midst of a devotional moment, turned and walked away softly over the grass.

He went back to the front of the house, loitered there a few minutes, and then rang the bell again. No one answered it. He tried the door, and it yielded to him; but Heriot closed it again gently and stood listening. He returned at last to the lawn behind the house, and a glance at the window showed him that Thorkell had not moved.

For the first time Heriot felt himself seized by a feeling of eeriness and distrust. The silence of the house and the motionless figure yonder impressed him with a sudden sinister suspicion. He crossed the grass, paused, stepped on to the verandah, and stood quite still with an abrupt stiffening of the whole body. Then he went closer to the window and looked in.

Not many minutes later Gisborne was driving his gig with the black and yellow wheels up the road to Danebarrow, when Heriot appeared on the brow of the hill, and paused when he saw the doctor's gig approaching. Gisborne's black mare was rollicking up the slope as though to show her spirit. Heriot held up a hand and waited.

"Hello—what is it? Somebody else's leg, this time?"

Heriot's voice was harsh and suppressed.

"Come down, Gisborne." The doctor looked hard at Heriot, and climbed down out of the gig. Then he told the man to drive on ahead of them up the road.

"What's the matter?" he asked. "Matter! Good God, Gisborne, they are dead—up there."

"Who? The Thorkells? Nonsense!"

"Come and see. But send that fellow of yours home. We don't want the news all over Crutchet."

Gisborne hailed his man and told him to walk home, as Mr. Benjamin was going to drive with him. He and Heriot climbed into the gig and drove on towards Danebarrow, Heriot telling Gisborne in short, sharp sentences all that he had seen.

When they reached Danebarrow, Gisborne fastened the horse to the fence and followed Heriot to the south of the house. And there he saw all that Heriot had seen—those two silent figures dead together amid the piled-up flowers.

The two men entered the house, Gisborne's eyes seeming to observe everything. He stole about grimly, his forehead clouded, his mouth twitching with suppressed feeling. And very soon Gisborne understood everything that had passed. He could reconstruct the whole tragedy from what he had seen in that one room.

The two men spoke in whispers, standing together in the shadow at some little distance from the two figures at the window.

"Thorkell shot himself after she died."

"Suicide?"

"Yes. Hemorrhage from the lungs killed the wife. She was at the piano."

Heriot glanced at the keyboard.

"Good God, Gisborne, can't this be hushed up?"

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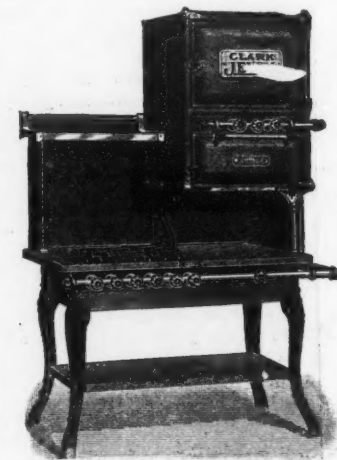


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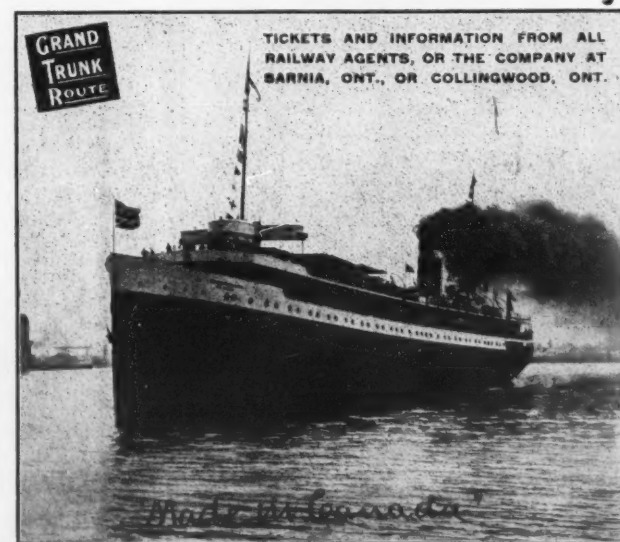
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The doctor growled and gave a fierce shake of the shoulders.

"It can't be done, man; it can't be done! Look at that pistol! I can't swear lies. Listen! As if those infernal swine yonder couldn't keep quiet!"

Heriot and Gisborne stood listening to the ugly babel that was rising on the far side of the laurel hedge. The men had stopped work and had gathered for a meal. Several women had joined them. And the braying laughter, the swearing and gossiping, seemed a gross mockery of the dead.

Heriot swung on his heel.

"God! I can't stand that! It's infernal!"

He flung out of the house, Gisborne after him. But when they turned the hedge the hubbub had hesitated and dwindled. Roger Burgoyne himself was riding up through the firs of Bilberry.

Gisborne seized Heriot by the shoulder; and these two grim men looked into each other's eyes.

"Let me go for him, Benjamin."

"No, I grudge you that."

"Come man, I have a sort of authority. And there is the devil on your shoulders."

Heriot gave way, and Gisborne walked straight on to meet Burgoyne. And what he said to him Heriot was able to imagine. Burgoyne's face was the face of an evil and chastised thing when Gisborne turned away and walked back towards Heriot.

"He's had it," he said bluntly; "and if he's blackguard enough to keep those roughs at work here—by gad, I'll thrash him! Yes, and I can do it, man; and by George, I will, if he gives me half a chance."

(To be continued.)

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PIANOS

The technical details of piano construction will not interest the average purchaser of a piano, but the fact that great artists, known the wide world over, and leading musical institutions in all parts of Canada, have selected the

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The Piano that will be used exclusively by Melba in her coming Canadian tour.

PIANO SALON: 115-117 KING ST. WEST
TORONTO, CAN.

The Burglar's Club

(Continued from page 14.)

been completely and unaccountably lost sight of by the prosecution. Not one of the articles taken by my clients has been retained by them for longer than twenty-four hours. Within that period every article has been restored to its owner. Restitution has always been made, and compensation given whenever compensation was necessary.

"We in this court have many times had occasion to admire the abilities of Mr. Marvell as a detective, but I would now suggest that he should go through a course of Stephen's 'Commentaries' in order to obtain a little knowledge of law which he is in the constant habit of putting into force. I cannot too strongly denounce the unwarrantable action of Scotland Yard in submitting my clients to the indignity of an arrest and these proceedings upon the evidence in their possession. They must know—or their office-boy or charwoman is capable of instructing them in the fact—that by English law no person can be guilty of larceny who does not intend permanently to deprive its owner of the article of which he has gained possession. Mere conversion, though accompanied by trespass, is nothing more than a civil wrong, for which possibly my clients might be liable to a farthing damages.

"Surely," concluded Mr. Spiller, "life is dull and prosaic enough without this high-handed and unwarranted attempt of Scotland Yard to extinguish an original, if not laudable, effort on the part of my clients to add to the dexterity and the gaiety of the nation. Your Worship, I submit there is no evidence against my clients, and ask for the immediate discharge of the prisoners."

As Mr. Spiller spoke, the countenance of the prosecuting counsel was observed to become exceedingly gloomy, while Mr. Marvell's complexion turned distinctly green.

Then the magistrate spoke. He began with the usual reprimand to the spectators, and the usual threat to have the place cleared if the ordinary decencies of a Court of Justice were not maintained. Then he turned to the prisoners, and said:

"I am sorry to see men of your social position in the dock before me, but you have only yourselves to thank for it. Your counsel has spoken of your laudable and original effort to add to the gaiety of the nation. People's idea of humor varies, and, personally, I see nothing very funny in what you have done. I certainly think that your efforts might have been more worthily engaged. Some of you are members of the Houses of Parliament, and I really do not know how you reconcile this club with your position as the law-makers of the land; but of course, it may be that this is part of the humor to which your counsel referred. With regard to the legal aspect of the matter, it is clear that no criminal offence has been committed, though if Lord Lothersdale desires, you may have to answer elsewhere a claim for damages. You are discharged."

It was in vain that the ushers tried to stop the cheers that went up as the magistrate concluded, and as the doors of the dock opened and the prisoners came forth. But one little man crept away from the well of the court, unnoticed and unrejoicing.

Two days later a special meeting of the Club was held, at which it was proposed by Colonel Altamont and seconded by the President:

"That, as according to the decision of the Marlborough Street Police Court magistrate, the proceedings of the Burglars' Club are neither criminal nor humorous, and its members run no danger of suffering personal inconvenience, it is hereby resolved that the Club has no connection with Sport, and therefore no reason for existence, and that it be disbanded forthwith."

A fortnight later the disbanding of the Club was celebrated by a dinner, the guest of the evening being Mr. Marvell. After dessert the detective was presented with the minute-book of the Club, which had been kept in cipher by the Hon. Sec., who alone had the key to it. The ex-President, in making the presentation, expressed the hope that Mr. Marvell would spend many happy and profitable years in endeavoring to decipher it.

Mr. Marvell, in reply, thanked the company for their kind reception of him, and for the gift, which he would treasure. He would certainly follow his Grace's suggestion and endeavor to decipher the minutes, and he still hoped that with this additional evidence and a more intimate acquaintance with the "Commentaries" of Mr. Stephen, he would before long be enabled to return their hospitality at His Majesty's expense.

Mr. Marvell's speech was received with acclamation; but his hopes have not been realized.

This is the last chronicle of the Burglars' Club.

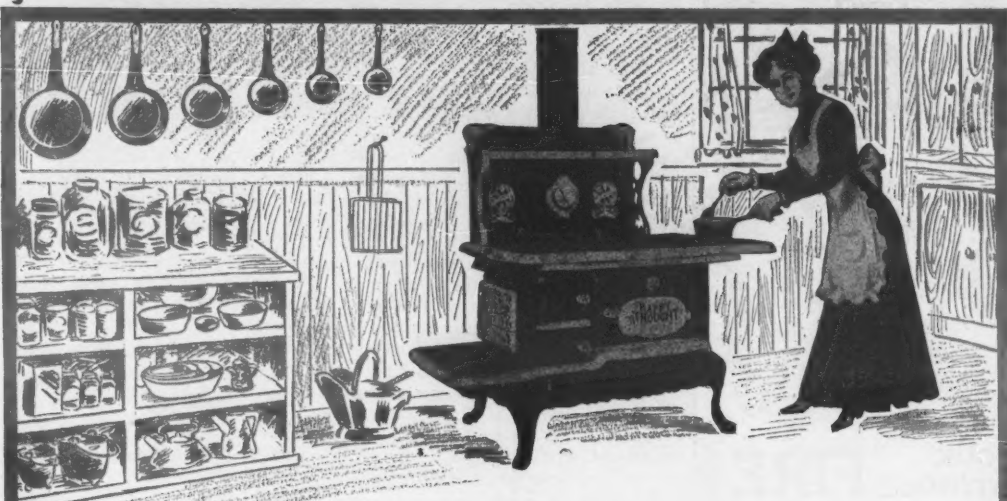
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is a comparatively easy matter if you have a properly constructed range. The reason why so many

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Very few Ranges there are that will bake, fry and boil equally well at same time. You can, however, with the Happy Thought. A patented damper in the Happy Thought Range—an ingenious device—that

brings fire under all the cooking holes on top. No matter whether your Range be running with direct draft or with heat turned around the oven, each top cooking hole is ready for heavy service.

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What is most required in a Range by every careful housekeeper is great baking heat in the oven with small fuel consumption. This requirement is provided for in the Happy Thought Range by Pyramidal Oven Plates. This is an exclusive feature of the Happy Thought that makes it far more valuable than an ordinary range. Yet it is only one of the several important and exclusive advantages that have made the Happy Thought the standby of thousands of Canadian housewives.

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These quaintly carved chairs reproduce with close accuracy a type dating from the reign of Good Queen Bess. The woodwork is of dark oak. The seats and backs are filled in with fine cane work. The arm chair stands 49 in. high and the smaller chair 47 in.

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Use your own judgment—insist on Tuckett's "Club."

15c. a Package of Ten.

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The highest virtue that can be claimed for a beverage is PURITY.

Of Scotch Whisky Brands there are few that can, with so much justification, claim absolute purity as can TEACHER'S. Matured in wood, and mellowed by age.

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Financial
Comment

It was a very important topic which was suggested in a recent communication from the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Board of Control of the City of Montreal. The question brought up in the letter from Vice-President McNicoll, of the railway, was that of assessment. It should be explained that the railway is at present carrying out very extensive improvements to its terminals in the Canadian metropolis. The Windsor depot, where arrive and whence depart all trains from and to the west and south, although already a building of no small proportions, is being more than doubled in size, and when completed will be among the finest railway terminals in the continent of America. In addition to this, the company is about to carry out very large alterations to its Place Viger depot, the terminal for eastern and northern trains, and the site also of the Place Viger Hotel, owned by the C.P.R. When completed, these terminals, together with the necessary buildings and accessories, will represent an expenditure of many millions of dollars. In view of this, the railway very naturally is desirous of ascertaining how it is going to be treated by the city in the matter of taxation.

Mr. McNicoll's suggestion is that the combined valuation of the two stations, for taxation purposes, should be placed at \$3,000,000. He argues, and very rightly, that the alterations and extensions being carried out will materially improve the appearance of the city in the vicinity, and he uses this as a reason why a definite value—no doubt a very modest value—should be placed on the company's property.

I have not the full text of this communication before me, but I have no doubt that other arguments were also put forward which would have been interesting as showing the views advocated by the management of a great railway upon the subject of taxation. Because, as I have already remarked, this question of taxation is one of the most important of any with which the commercial interests of any country has to deal. It was a question of taxation which occasioned the famous "Boston Tea Party"—although many affirm that taxation without representation was only the pretext of the rumpus. But whether it was the true cause or only the pretext makes no difference in the present discussion. In either instance, the enormous importance of right taxation, in the minds of peoples and development of nations, is demonstrated.

WITHOUT appealing to these and other instances in which the question of taxation was made the rallying cry for conflicts which attracted the attention of the world and which became the turning point in the rise or fall of the commerce and life of nations, we have before us every day the evidences of the influence of unwise taxation upon the progress of our own cities and towns. Under the circumstances, it is not the most hopeful sign to see such little advance being made towards conclusions which shall be permanent instead of shifting, and satisfactory because just. It is a truism that it is only as systems approximate justice that they cease to arouse resentment and become satisfactory, and it is only as they become satisfactory that they may be deemed permanent and in the best interests of the commerce and industry and development of the nation.

When Mr. McNicoll drew attention to the fact that the improvement contemplated by the C.P.R. at the Windsor and Place Viger depots would materially improve the appearance of the city in the respective neighborhoods, he may or may not have added that it would advance the value of property in those sections. Of course, such would be the result. So evident is this that he may not have thought it worth while to make the comment. His argument then of necessity is that the railway should not be subjected to largely increased taxation because of the improvements which it contemplated carrying out, these improvements being beneficial and not detrimental to the community.

The argument put forward by the C.P.R. is absolutely unanswerable. It applies not only to the City of Montreal, but to Toronto and to all other cities. It is true in the case of the C.P.R. and just as true in the case of an individual. It is a principle which is at stake. These large, powerful railways and other corporations, because of the very magnitude of their undertakings, attract much attention. They afford employment to thousands, and their activities make the wheels of industry go round. But they are not one whit more entitled to consideration than are their employees who erect their modest little cottages in the outskirts of our cities or live in our slums, and who buy their pound of nails where the corporation buys a ton. The dollar which each employee spends becomes as many dollars as there are employees; and the aggregate assumes vast proportions. We cannot, in justice, let the railway escape a just taxation and place the charge upon the employee or upon the smaller concern. Nor can we, as many would have us, discriminate against the railway simply because it is large and powerful. We must find out the principle of right taxation and apply it to the rich and poor, making no discrimination.

We have made a step in the right direction, certainly, when we discover what should not be taxed. In its plea for the fixing of assessment upon its extensions, the C.P.R. bases its claim on the good it is doing the community and on the improvement to the surrounding locality which will follow upon the erection of its buildings. It simply amounts to this, that if the city placed a sufficiently heavy tax upon its improvements, the point would be reached when the company would be compelled to desist altogether from making improvements. Fine the company heavily enough or fine other commercial and industrial institutions or individuals heavily enough, and it would not need a very astute prophet to predict with certainty the fate of the city. Of course, the tax upon improvements is a fine on industry. So that every time a factory or a bank or an insurance concern or a factory, or even a private house has a tax placed upon it, a fine has been levied upon industry.

THE petition of the C.P.R. amounts to a condemnation of this system. It is a system for which nothing good can be said. There stands not one man in this country who can justify it, and I have yet to meet any man with any considerable claim to cultivation—save such claim as he may make for himself—who will not admit without further argument that it is a system which is greatly to be regretted. The only reason he does not utterly condemn it is that he sees no other means of raising the revenue we must have.

Follow for a few moments the line of reasoning suggested by Mr. McNicoll and see where it leads. He declared the extensions the C.P.R. is about to carry out will naturally improve the appearance of the city in the vicinity in which the extensions will take place. This is only another way of saying that the extensions and improvements will enhance the values of the land in the vicinity. Now here is an escape for the man who sees no other means of raising civic revenue than by means of taxes on buildings and improvements. Here is a value which arises in the community merely because improvements are made to buildings in the vicinity. This value is not made by anyone in particular. In the case in point, they arise because of the efforts of the C.P.R.; yet they are only incidental to the work the company is doing on its own account and for its own advantage. The C.P.R. does not propose to levy a charge for this, nor could it do so if it desired. Manifestly, the value which thus attaches itself

as a rule that it matters greatly. But there is a principle involved. If these representatives of ours get the idea firmly fixed in their heads that they can deal with any matter as they please, we know not what they may next do. Therefore the suggestion of Alderman Tetreau, that the people be given a chance to say something on the subject, is doubly welcome.

As an instance of the damage which this irresponsible type of alderman may inflict upon the business life of the city, may be mentioned a law which was passed some months ago, in the City of Montreal, compelling certain retail stores to close their doors at seven o'clock in the evening three days of the week. Why on earth should it be three days? Next they may pass a by-law compelling them to close every day and open at certain hours. Then they may compel them to pay certain salaries. In fact, there seems to be no extreme to which they may not go unless some effectual stop be put to their craze for restrictive legislation.

All this legislation makes it more difficult to make a living, and heaven knows it is hard enough for many to make a living as it is. In that very same city of Montreal are people tramping the streets all night and obtaining a few meals by means of hold-ups on dark streets and burglaries in scavenger barrels. Legislation should not be of a nature to make it harder for citizens to earn a living by the exercise of their industry. Of the various retailers who have been coerced into turning

are more deserving of punishment than the highwayman on the streets. The highwayman simply deprives us of the money we may have on us at the time; the immoral law-monger deprives us of our right to earn more.

The best protection against this brand of molester is for us to restrain him from making law of his idea until a public plebiscite is taken on the subject. I think we have a good case and that we would get a decision in our favor if it went to trial.



WHEN we read of a certain Herr Dernburg, and what he gave up in the way of emoluments from the various concerns with which he was connected and from the offices he filled, in order to accept a small salary as a public servant, in Germany, we cannot help making a contrast with conditions in our newer countries. It is commonly said—whether untruthfully or not—that one of the essentials to public office in America is a capacity to graft. The word grafter is probably applied to those who hold public office among us more than to any other class of people in the community. It is nothing to jest over, although it is quite true that we speak lightly of it. Probably we do not always believe fully in what we say. At any rate, the moral tone is there and it is not overly high.

Dernburg was shoved out of office, eventually, it is said, because of jealousy and faction bitterness. He was the Kaiser's Colonial Secretary, and is said to have been the only successful colonial administrator Germany ever produced. Nor would this be wonderful. Germany is the land of law and order. Everything is done by enactment. There are rules covering all the acts of one's life. Now, the most placid stream occasionally has a ripple and the most pliant individual sometimes wants to act as though we were really an individual and capable of looking after his own affairs. It was the recognition of this which made Great Britain the greatest colonizer of all nations. The only colony ever lost to her was lost, it is said, because of her departure from her traditional policy. However that may be, Germany has not been a colonizer and can never be till some of the red tape is abandoned. Even we who live in cities, in this comparatively free land, every now and again long to escape to the open. We go out to the wilds, where we may do as we please, and in order that we may do as we please. Yet nothing terrible happens. We kill no one, we offend no one, everyone does as he likes and we get along better together than we do when we have to do as some one else makes us.

Herr Dernburg was said to be a democrat. Surely that should explain something of his success as Colonial Secretary. He was evidently a man of great ability, and the conservative and reactionary wise-heads could not forgive this in a man who may possibly have looked upon them much as we might look upon an Algonquin Indian—a sort of noodle. So Dernburg lost his job and may now go back and make some real money once more.

Economist

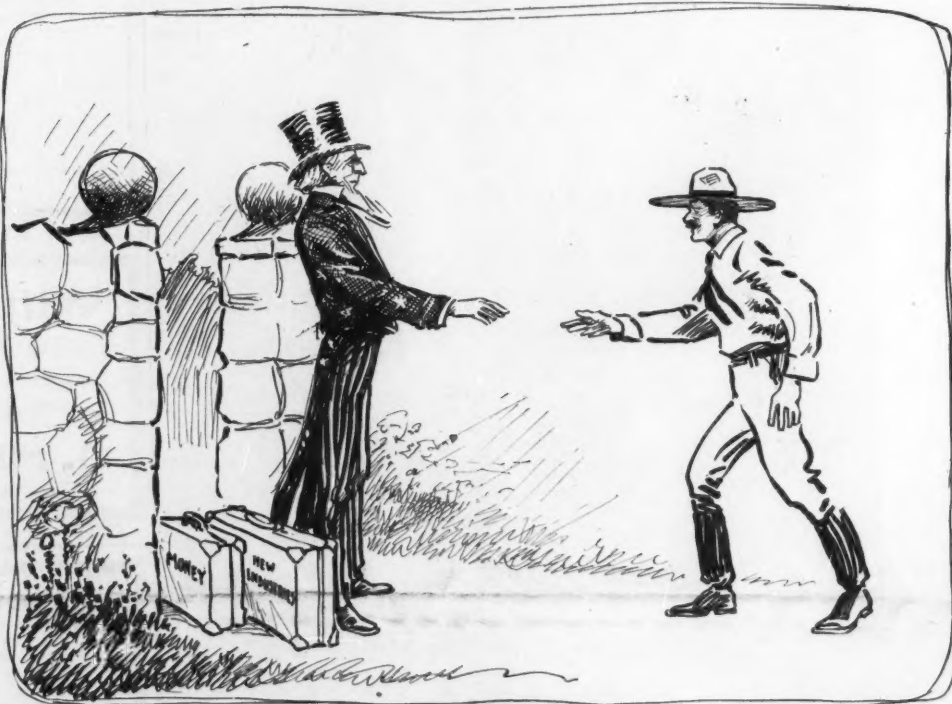
The Awakening of Asia.

MR. BERNARD TEMPLE, an East Indian journalist of eminence, who has just returned to England from a year's sojourn in Persia, delivered an interesting address recently before the Central Asian Society in London. He spoke of the New Thought movement, that, originating in Persia, had overflowed into India, Turkey, Arabia, and Egypt. This is based on the conviction that the descendants of Shem, Semites and Moslems, are destined to renew the glories of their past. Before this can be accomplished it is recognized that great religious, social and economic reforms must be carried out in all Mohammedan nations. Then a coalition of all the Islamic States will follow. In any such confederation Persia, by virtue of its geographical position and its past, must play a leading part. Should Persia fall into the hands of a non-Mohammedan Power, there would be an end of the Mohammedan dream of political resurrection. The Mohammedan mind, said Mr. Temple, had been stirred deeply by the prospect, and everywhere Persia was regarded as the foundation stone of the future structure. Great Britain had ruled over half the total Moslem world, and, as recent events in India had shown, Mohammedan goodwill was an important factor of Britain's stability as an Empire. Unhappily, in Persia there had been a change of feeling towards Great Britain. It was said there that since the Anglo-Russian agreement Persia had appealed in vain to Great Britain for succor. Persia was now transferring her invocations to the Mohammedan nations, and particularly to Turkey and India. There was also a growing belief in the sincerity of Germany's friendship for Islam. Almost all Germany's quarrels with Europe, it was argued, had been in defence of ill-used and unprotected Moslem States, while her arch-opponents had been England, Russia and France, rulers of 78 millions, 16 millions, and 15 millions of Mohammedans respectively. These facts, Mr. Temple argued, were worthy of consideration.

Memory of P. T. Barnum.

THE day after New York's noiseless Fourth, and California's mighty gladiatorial celebration, the whole nation may observe, if it cares to, the centenary of Phineas Taylor Barnum. Among illustrious Americans of the past Barnum ranks well. Humorist, showman, avowed humbug, and the most amiable and benevolent humbug of his age, Barnum did much to increase the pleasure of his generation. He was a giant of his kind. Inventive, resourceful, alert, always good-humored, his activities knew no limitation. The greatest singer of the age, a moral play, an alleged mermaid, a woolly horse, a menagerie or a circus surpassing in extent the other circuses of his hour in combination were all in his voluminous programme. When adversity overtook him he could discover George Washington's nurse and rebuild his fortune by exhibiting her. We must not let the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Barnum pass unnoticed.—N. Y. Times.

Weston is one man who has twice crossed the continent without occupying an upper berth.—Atlanta Georgian.



Canada: "Mighty glad to see you. Come right in; I'll attend to your bags."

to the locality—the ground—is purely a communal value, arising entirely because of the preference people have for living in localities made desirable by improvements, fine buildings, etc., irrespective of their source. To derive civic revenues from this communal value it is only necessary to increase the tax on the value of the ground.

In requesting a low assessment, Mr. McNicoll omitted to suggest how the revenue should be made up. I hope it was not his idea that the tax might be shoved over to the buildings and improvements of other concerns which are not quite so able to put up an effectual kick as the C.P.R. It, however, gives me the opportunity of supporting him in such contentions as he has put forward and in asking the same consideration for all buildings and improvements, whether the property of poor or rich. The communal values following because of these improvements are now gathered in by the owners of the ground, notwithstanding that they are not created by them. They should be taken as public revenue.

Meantime, the commercial expansion of Canada is opposed at every turn by this type of discouragement to which the C.P.R.'s communication has drawn attention. It would be difficult to imagine any system more detrimental to national progress than one which, as we have seen, compels transportation companies and financial, commercial and manufacturing institutions to delay carrying out extensions and improvements and to defer spending their money in industrial achievement until such time as they may be assured by our governing bodies of reasonable freedom from molestation. The whole procedure is absurd and should not be longer tolerated in a land in which commerce and industry are regarded as an advantage and not something to be discouraged. A little regard for the principles of accountancy would settle the difficulty, and Mr. McNicoll and others might then go ahead without fear of discrimination.

A HOT battle has been waged in Montreal for some time past over some issues with which Toronto has long been familiar. One of these concerns the hours of closing saloons. This fight would have no place in these columns were it not that an economic twist has been given to the question by an alderman who proposes the whole subject shall be left to a vote of the people. It would see that a Provincial law has been passed by which the saloons are to close at eleven o'clock. A certain Alderman Carter has been agitating for ten o'clock closing. The suggestion is that a plebiscite of the citizens of Montreal be taken in order to ascertain whether they desire the saloons to close at ten or eleven.

It is certainly remarkable what responsibilities our representatives sometimes assume. How, for instance, can any man say that the will of the people of the city is that saloons are to be closed at any special hour? Yet these would-be legislators proceed calmly to decide for us these questions, and it hardly ever seems to occur to them that we may disagree with their decision. In reality, there are very few men in either Montreal or Toronto who would be greatly inconvenienced whether saloons close at ten or eleven. People are not so very thirsty

the key in their doors at a certain hour of the evening, there are many who are barely able to make a living as it is. What will be the effect on them of this new law? Unquestionably many of them will be put out of business. This is not a good thing for the community. Men who have been content to make a living honestly, by supplying the public with its requirements, are compelled to desist. Many of them will be able to make a living honestly under any circumstances; but the weaker and more impractical, and the old, what of them? It is a serious thing to be undertaken lightly, this passing of legislation which takes away from the business men of the community the opportunities which they may have been planning all their lifetime. And yet I do not recollect having seen any Montreal newspaper take up the side of the oppressed.

Let no man think that he can escape his responsibilities by keeping silence. These same retailers were silent, many of them, when they saw liberties being taken away from their neighbors—they even helped take them away. We who stand by, without uttering a protest, and see the retailer compelled to discontinue his efforts to make a living, are forging the chain which may next deprive us of the means of our sustenance. When Alderman Tetreau suggested asking the people to give a direct answer on their own account, he took a long step in the interests of the liberties of the people.

IT is well to remember that no retailer is keeping his store open in the evening for the fun of the thing. Neither is the tendency of trade towards longer business hours. On the contrary, it is towards shorter hours. Saturday afternoons are now being granted by many firms which only a few years ago thought they could not afford to close up and take a holiday. As soon as they found out they could, they did so. Hardly any save the smaller retail stores any longer remain open in the evenings. It is simple to see why they do not close. They are catering to the immediate necessities of the people. Boots and clothes are not generally purchased on the spur of the moment. One may walk about for a week or so after he concludes that he ought to have new boots or clothes before he buys them. But the housewife suddenly discovers that the meat has gone bad or the groceries or bread or milk has run out. There is almost no way to guard against these occurrences, and it was in order to make it easier for people to obtain these necessities that these stores remained open. There is nothing criminal about needing bread or sugar at eight or nine o'clock, nor is the person who is prepared to cater to these needs displaying any criminal tendency. True it were better if all the shopping could be done in the daytime and the stores could close at night. It would be better still if all the shopping could be done in the forenoon and the stores could close up in the afternoon and liberate the salesmen and salesladies. There are lots of things we might wish for; but we have to take them as they are. And the only sure way is to let each man pursue his calling unmolested so long as he molests no one else.

These busybodies whose constant endeavor is to molest their fellow-men with their half-thought-out laws

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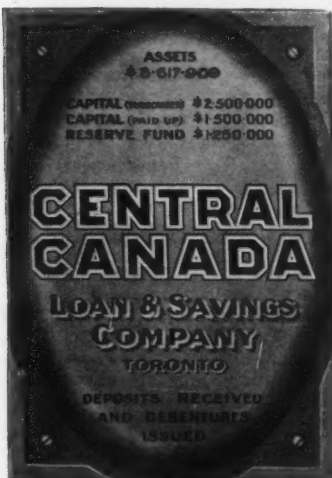
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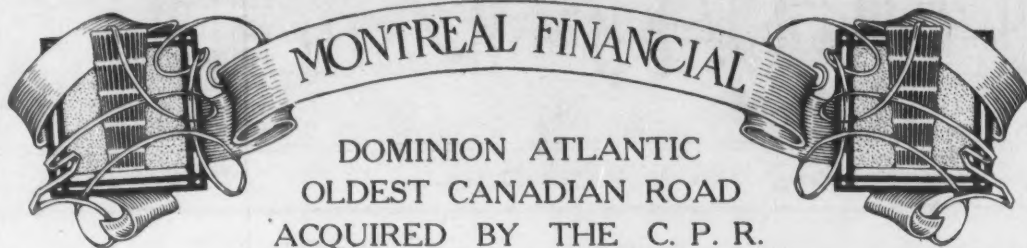
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MONTREAL, JUNE 25, 1910.

SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY'S statement that interests friendly to the C.P.R. have taken an option on the Dominion Atlantic Railway is a rather mild way of putting the case, judging by the fact that the president of the great transcontinental system has just paid a visit to the railway in question. The president, accompanied by several of the directors of the C.P.R., took a trip over the Dominion Atlantic last week, so that it looks very much as though the Dominion Atlantic has passed, or is passing, under new control. Incidentally, it is interesting to recall the statement that a portion of the Dominion Atlantic was the first railway built in Canada. In the portions of Canada lying west of Nova Scotia, the Dominion Atlantic is but little known, few outside of railway circles being even acquainted with the name. It, however, has long been a familiar term in Nova Scotia, to which province the railway is confined. The passing of control into the hands of the C.P.R. will renew the youth of the Dominion Atlantic and make of the oldest railway in the Dominion, the youngest.

All this serves once more to call attention to the personality of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, the head of the C.P.R. and the head also of various lines of which the premier Canadian transcontinental road is the controlling factor.

Reference is here made to the Duluth South Shore and Atlantic, Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo, the B.C. Southern, and the Montreal and Western. In all these, Sir Thomas reigns supreme.

The Man Who Made Milwaukee Famous.—The makers of a certain brand of beer have been trying to rob Sir Thomas of his laurels. They claim that their German beverage has made Milwaukee famous. The Irish, however, know different. They know that that distinction belongs to Shaughnessy, and of course all good Canadians, much as they may disagree with the Irish on many topics, uphold them in this. Shaughnessy made Milwaukee famous by being born in it. That was in 1853; hence Canada's great railway man lacks but three years of the three score allotted to the average man many centuries ago. That Shaughnessy will make the additional ten granted to the righteous by the authority alluded to, no good judge of physical appearance would deny. When I saw him last he looked as though he might train down to his old fighting form in about a month. He had a hue under his skin that made me envious, and his hair gave the lie to the birth record in the German-beverage town.

Sir Thomas is of the type of man who has within him an enormous driving power. Whether it is an enviable quality or not is a subject of frequent dispute; but it is a quality highly regarded by employers in their managers. In a small business, driving power is not such a requisite as in a large one. It may even be a drawback. But in a large business, where many men are needed and it is hard to get them good enough, driving power in the "big shout" will produce results. It will make a man abandon his downy couch for the cold streets at six a.m. where the gentle voice and the soft answer would even fail to remind him to give a couple of turns to the alarm clock before going to bed at nights. Railway pioneer work is the fiercest kind of slavery. It is slavery from the general manager down to the car-coupler, and the man who hasn't the good red blood in his veins and a strenuous air about him had better keep away from it. President Roosevelt might have made a very fair railway manager if he had had an opportunity, but he didn't know enough about the business, so we had to take Shaughnessy instead.

Much as we may dislike being driven, we cannot but admire these men who, because of their very verility, make things go. President *On His Preliminary Canter.* Shaughnessy has a germ-plasm within him that drives him to over-ride opposition and carry his full sail in a hurricane. It is not one of those things that Sunday school maxims, or any other kind of maxims will enable one to emulate. You have to be born with it in your system. If you have it you can't get rid of it whether you want to or not.

It is forty-one years ago since Sir Thomas entered the railway business. He made his preliminary canter with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, starting in a modest enough position. He seemed to be marked for promotion almost from the start, and after four years, during which he no doubt put up his periodical kick for increased emolument, he found himself the general store-keeper of the entire system. It is said that it was while in this position he in some way came into touch with a railway man by the name of Van Horne, who later had no small influence upon his career.

Van Horne, better known to us now as Sir William, came over here to run the C.P.R., in 1882. He wanted a lot of real men to help him in his job, and among these he included Shaughnessy of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. Promotion again came fast, and in two years' time the assistant was appointed to the office of assistant to the general manager of the new transcontinental system. Dignity was added to the title in 1885, when the road was connected up from coast to coast, and Thomas George Shaughnessy became assistant general manager. He went on the board as a director and vice-president six years later. Straight on up to the top went he, becoming president upon the resignation of Sir William Van Horne. When the latter retired from the position of chairman of the railway, a few months ago, he paid the highest compliment to the energy and ability of

the man who is now the supreme controller of the destinies of the greatest transcontinental system in the world.

A lot of pressure must have been brought to bear upon President Shaughnessy, from time to time, in order to convince him that increased dividends should be paid by the C.P.R. But the company continues to

pay its six-plus-one dividend, although its earnings are far beyond that rate. Quite possibly a reason for his attitude may be found in the agreements the company has with the Government, in which it is stipulated that the Government or the people shall share with the railway some of its prosperity so soon as the latter is enjoying such and such an amount of it. This prosperity would probably be reflected in ratio of earnings to capital, so that the railway management would naturally favor reasonable increases in capital in order to keep the ratio low. New issues would be made at part in order that the shareholders might reap advantages. A few years ago the company obtained the right to increase its capital by \$50,000,000. The previous capital was \$150,000,000. A considerable discussion was raised in Parliament concerning the advisability of permitting these new railway stock

issues to be made at par when the stock was selling away above par. I interviewed Sir Thomas Shaughnessy at the time of the agitation concerning his views upon the matter, and his reply, in part as follows, may be interesting at the present juncture:

The Treatment of Earnings.—"In the past we have given our shareholders the advantage of their surpluses by, to a considerable extent, putting them back into capital account. That is, after providing direct returns in dividends, we may take what is left and add to the surplus. Out of this surplus we may devote considerable sums to betterment. I am not laying down any policy for the future, remember, but this is what has been done in the past.

"At the present time we have a surplus. Now, this sum belongs to the shareholders of the company. It could be given to them in any way which was most advisable, either in dividends or bonuses or in improvement to their property—the railway. Supposing that, instead of following the policy of the past of issuing the new stock at par, it were issued at a premium, and instead of calling on the surplus to provide for betterment, we used for that purpose the additional money obtained by the premium, where would be the difference? It is simply a question of which is the better or more convenient way to do it; and as to this question, no one can be in so good a position to decide as those who are in control of the company. If the Government should in any way restrict directors' rights in this respect, it might as readily state the actual figures at which the issue was to take place.

"To dictate successfully in this matter they would have to guarantee the price of the stock; for who could predict at what price the stock might otherwise be selling by the time the issue was ready? Take the

"Soo" issue. From far above par the stock ran to far below par, so that the advantage of the new issue at par entirely disappeared. What would have happened had a stock issue at a big premium been ordered in C.P.R. around the same time? It had been 200 and later was below 140. It has never gone back to 200. Who is going to guarantee the market?

"Over and above these objections to such a policy, it should be remembered that the great bulk of stockholders of the C.P.R. are men of moderate means and not big capitalists as some would have us believe. The average holdings are from a couple of shares up to twenty, thirty, forty—why you could count the numbers of shareholders owning 5,000 shares that way" and he held up his two hands with their fingers extended, opening and closing them.

"Is there any precedent for such action as has been urged on the Government?"

"There is no precedent because no railway in Canada was ever in such a fortunate position as to occasion any such discussion—that is, there is no precedent for the railway."

The announcement comes from New Glasgow that the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company has decided to enlarge the steel plant at that place. This is what the Montreal-Toronto fellows said they would do if they secured control. One hundred thousand dollars is to be spent on new buildings, new machinery installed and the capacity increased generally.

Scotia employs a "publicity" man. His duty is to keep close to the press. This is the only concern in Nova Scotia possessing such a necessary and valuable asset. He sees to it that the public are kept fully informed regarding the intentions and doings of the company. Nice looking copy is sent out.

When Manager Cantley goes abroad his publicity man goes with him. The latter acts as a buffer between the manager and the inquisitive reporters and the manager is saved the annoyance and penalty of saying the inapt thing at the wrong time, possibly.

At all events, when you see a nice, long, sweet-scented and richly-tinted story about Scotia you can feel safe in accepting it as a product of the company's own establishment.

Bank of Montreal

(Established 1817.)

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL (all paid up), - - - - - \$14,400,000.00
RESERVE FUND, - - - - - 12,000,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS, - - - - - 889,811.08

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Board of Directors:

HON. LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Hon. Pres.
HON. SIR GEORGE DRUMMOND, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., President.
SIR EDWARD CLOUSTON, BART., Vice-President.
E. S. GREENSHIELDS, SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD, R. B. ANGUS,
JAMES ROSS, HON. ROBT. MACRAE, SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.,
DAVID MORRICE, C. R. HOOPER.

SIR EDWARD CLOUSTON, BART., General Manager.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT—Connected with each Canadian Branch, and Deposits received and interest allowed at current rates.
COLLECTIONS—At all points in the Dominion of Canada and the United States undertaken at most favorable rates.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT—Issued negotiable in all parts of the World.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869.

CAPITAL PAID UP - - - - - \$5,000,000
RESERVE AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS - - - - - \$5,925,000
TOTAL ASSETS - - - - - \$72,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - MONTREAL

H. S. HOLT, President. E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and General Manager.
115 BRANCHES IN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

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4½% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Maturing 1931 Interest January and July 1st

Price 96 and accrued interest yielding about 4.80%

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NORTHERN CROWN BANK

HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG

DIVIDEND NOTICE No. 7.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two and one-half per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the half year ending June 30th, 1910, being at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and that the same will be payable at its banking house in this city, and at all of its branches, on and after the 2nd day of July next, to shareholders of record of the 15th day of June, 1910. By order of the Board,

R. CAMPBELL,
General Manager.

BEFORE GOING ABROAD
EQUIP YOURSELF WITH TRAVELLERS CHEQUES

on the face of which is shown the exact amount of money you will receive in the various foreign countries. They are issued in denominations of \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$200. Are Self-identifying and are accepted at first-class stores, hotels, railway and steamship companies in addition to our regular paying banks, located throughout the world.

Money Sent by Telegraph and Cable.
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DOMINION EXPRESS COMPANY
Toronto Offices: 48 Yonge street and 1330 Queen Street West.

\$1.00 OPENS AN ACCOUNT IN THE SAVINGS DEPARTMENT OF **\$1.00**

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No delay in withdrawal

Capital Paid-up - - - - - \$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits - - - - - \$1,307,809.25

5½% to 6½%

The above attractive income return can be secured from a number of the bonds which we are offering at the present time.

All our bonds are purchased only after careful scrutiny and our offerings bear our own recommendation.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Investment Trust Company, Limited
MONTREAL

Imperial Bank

of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO.

Capital authorized\$10,000,000.00
Capital subscribed5,575,000.00
Capital paid-up5,330,000.00
Reserve Fund5,330,000.00

DRAFTS, MONEY ORDERS, AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED
Available in Any Part of the World.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN
TO COLLECTIONS.

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Interest allowed on deposits from date
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Bonds Yielding**5% to 6%.**

We offer a selected list of
high grade industrial bonds
at prices to yield from 5%
to 6%.

The Bonds offered are
First Mortgage on leading
Canadian Manufacturing
Companies, and are particu-
larly secured by valuable real
estate and general assets of
the Companies concerned.

A list of our offerings will
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G. TOWER FERGUSSON & CO.

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JAMES MASON,
General Manager

A. G. FOWLER ROSS

Investment Broker

SUITE 65 AND 66
BANK OTTAWA BUILDING

Montreal

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has been
re-elected president of the New Eng-
land Women's Club. Miss Judith W.
Smith was elected honorary vice-presi-
dent in recognition of her long and
faithful services. Besides these two
ladies there were four other members
present who attended the first meet-
ing of the club forty years ago.

TORONTO FINANCIAL

MURRAY-KAY FIRM

ANOTHER BONUS ISSUE

WITH PREFERRED SHARES.

TORONTO, June 23rd, 1910.

THE recently announced merger of the W. A. Murray Company and the John Kay Company, involving the creation of a three million dollar concern, is responsible for adding another very young man to the already extended list of Canadian captains of industry. If there is anything in heredity, Mr. W. Parkyn Murray was calculated from the first to achieve a notable success in business, for his father, in another generation, occupied a foremost place among the merchants of the city. But in the education of this young man nothing was left to chance. Just as the basis for the highest achievement in the medical and legal professions is laid by protracted university courses, so Mr. Parkyn Murray spent six years in close study of business methods as they are applied in four of the greatest commercial nations of the world—England, Germany, France and the United States. Few men in any walk of life in Canada have had advantages so extended and none certainly have applied their knowledge to more purpose. In the short space of seven years, Mr. Murray has been able to impart to the firm over which he was called to preside, much of the up-to-date service latterly given to the public while at the same time sacrificing none of that old-time reputation for reliability so well built up by his respected sire. Methods of the past and the present are here found, but only the excellencies of both continue to be exemplified.

Got a Good Technical Education.

In common with most young Canadians of the present generation, Mr. Parkyn Murray has nothing to complain about as regards the educational grounding he received in his earlier days. But the real preparation for his career commenced when, at the age of eighteen, he embarked for Europe with the object of securing a well-rounded idea of business from those who have carried its underlying principles to a state of perfection not known elsewhere. In Germany he attended the Imperial Technical School at Crefeld, where he learned most of the processes for manufacturing clothing materials. A great deal of knowledge thus acquired will never be of any practical value to Mr. Murray, but when he picks up a woolen article, for example, he knows all that lies back of it from the time the sheep ambled over the rocky uplands of Australia to its presentation in whatever attractive form it may chance to take in the store. And so it is with regard to silks, in which department Murray's has been admittedly the leader for years. Mr. Murray gave the closest attention to the manufacture of broad silks at Lyons, the very heart of the silk-manufacturing industry of France. Thus, there are very few articles of women's dress wear that find a place upon the shelves at Murray's that the head of the firm is not prepared to tell all about better than the majority of his salesmen—a circumstance that cannot but have made itself felt in the spirit, application and the ability displayed by all grades of employees.

So much for Mr. Murray's education in the technical side of his business. He next turned his attentions to the disposal of goods after they had been manufactured. At London he obtained much valuable experience, acting as city buyer for one of the most exclusive retail stores in that city. Travellers abroad will know what is meant when mention is made of Peter Jones on Sloane Square. In London it is not the habit of merchants to carry such large stocks as are to be found in similar concerns on this side of the water. If a lady comes in to buy an article that is not in stock she is told that she may have it if she returns in the afternoon. Meanwhile the city buyer is notified a certain article is required and is also appraised as to the amount the firm is prepared to give for it. It is then up to the city buyer to have the desired article on hand when the lady calls back the second time. London merchants, it will be seen, are thus constantly in the market and that fact provides the reason why it is not essential for them to carry the large stocks to which Canadians are accustomed when they go shopping in the larger cities. Conditions are different in Canada. Here, the merchants are far removed from the source of supply. When a merchant in Toronto or Montreal buys, he buys for the entire season; he is forced to stand or fall by the sagacity of his buyer in estimating accurately popular taste. Abroad, the retailer is always in close touch with the manufacturer and fluctuations of popular taste are more readily met and anticipated.

Down in New York—where Mr. Murray put in the last year of his business probation—the larger departmental stores are in a position to follow the English practice in the respect mentioned so far as many staple lines are concerned. But in the American metropolis, as in Canadian cities, it has been found necessary to purchase most lines of goods to last over a fixed period. More particularly has this proven the case when regard is had to stores which, like Murray's, are in the habit of carrying only the better class of merchandise in various lines. These in the main are brought from Europe and the importations are consequently on an extended scale. Altman's, New York, has a reputation for quality that is known all over America, and here, no doubt, Mr. Murray was brought more in touch with business conditions as he has since found them in the conduct of the great establishment left behind by his father.

For a young man of twenty-eight this was at the time no mean responsibility, but those who are conversant with shopping methods down town know full well how he has met the exactions of his position. And now, at thirty-five, comes wider scope for the exercise of the best effort that is in him. Judging the future by the past, who shall say that the new president of the latest among Canadian mergers is likely to be found wanting?

Mr. Murray has been all his life so busy fitting himself to take over the control of a great business enterprise that there has remained little time to devote to outdoor recreations as to the other varied interests that evoke the attention of men between the time he finished his six-year course of practical tuition abroad and in New York, and the day of his taking charge of the business in this city, he not only took the "long course" of instruction at the Royal Military College in Kingston, but he had command of the Quebec Artillery contingent throughout the South African campaign. Unlike most colonial soldiers, Capt Murray stepped right out of the Royal Military College into active service. So well did he acquit himself that, as a result of his gallantry and the efficiency with which he handled his battery, he was offered a commission in the regular army in England. But Capt. Murray was anxious to take up his life work. Moreover, a serious illness some five years ago necessitated his withdrawal from the militia from which he retired with the rank of captain. Mr. Murray has always been interested in all forms of athletics and his well-knit frame goes to indicate that at one time he must have taken a casual hand at many of them. But that is a thing of the past. To-day his sporting proclivities run largely in the direction of fishing. He has a summer house on Georgian Bay, where, he says, is to be had some of the finest bass fishing in the world.



W. PARKYN MURRAY,
President of the new firm, Murray-Kay Co., Limited.

Conditions of the Stock Issue.

The Murray-Kay Company are about to place on the market \$1,500,000 of guaranteed 7 per cent. stock the balance of the capital being made up of a similar issue of common stock. In the present combination there is brought together two firms that have had a long and honorable association with the business enterprises of this city. Both of them, though not characterized by the tremendous presentation of some of the departmental stores, have made money. The combined profits for the past three years—one of which was particularly trying to merchants in its commercial aspects—amounted to \$589,375.65. The average is thus close to \$200,000 a year, and even this amount, which ought to be susceptible of indefinite expansion, would be equal to a return of 13.14 per cent. on the preferred stock about to be issued. A gratifying feature of the present offering is the fact that the members of the old concern have gone very extensively into the new undertaking, so that already \$800,000 of the preferred stock has been privately subscribed, leaving only \$700,000 available for public subscription. And the stock in question has been taken, not on an underwriting basis, but at the market price. After the purchase of the assets of the two firms has been completed—they are to be taken over as at January 31st last, when the fiscal year in both instances terminated—it is hoped to have \$400,000 available for working capital. In this way both firms will be able to expand as it has not been possible for them to expand in the past and a highly efficient organization will no doubt, prove the result.

The technical position on the Toronto Stock Exchange at the present time might be likened to a morgue, so pronounced is the inactivity. In this respect it does not stand alone, however; Wall Street is alike, passing through one of the worst stock markets in its history. There, as here, the absence of public interest is most pronounced. There is nothing so far as Canada is concerned that is calculated to engage the imagination. The public dearly loves a mystery; without some such element in evidence they cannot be brought to exploit their funds in the market to any extent. Perhaps the principal reason for narrowness of the trading is to be found in the tightness of the money market. Already the banks have commenced to harbor their resources in anticipation of the crop movement. More and more they are evincing a disinclination to put their funds into call loans. Brokers have consequently been thrown back to no small extent upon a constantly enlarging circle of private lenders, who are in a position to lend anywhere from \$10,000 to \$150,000. Such lenders have always been quite numerous in Montreal, but here in Toronto the growth of a similar class is of comparatively recent origin.

Bradstreet's reports for June 1 a decline of 2.5 per cent. in its index number, compared with May 1. It shows that prices, which displayed a weaker undertone by May 1, continued to pursue that course throughout the month of May, so that Bradstreet's index number as of June 1 stood at \$8.8105. This represents the most substantial decrease for a monthly period that has occurred in some time. It mirrors forth a loss of 4.7 per cent. from the high point which was established on January 1, and the index number itself is the lowest that has been recorded since October 1 last. Yet the figures show an increase of 4.9 per cent. over those of June 1 last year, and they display an advance of 14 per cent. over June 1, 1908.

Hon. Wm. Green, President. J. TURNBULL, Vice-President and General Manager.

BANK OF HAMILTON

Head Office, Hamilton, Ont.

Capital Paid-Up\$ 2,500,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits3,000,000
Total Assets35,000,000

TORONTO: 34 YONGE ST.

BRANCHES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO
Cor. Yonge and Gould Cor. Queen and Spadina
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GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED
100 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

Savings Bank Department at all offices. Interest allowed on deposits of one dollar and upwards at highest current rates, compounded half-yearly. Money may be withdrawn without delay.

We receive Accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms and shall be pleased to meet or correspond with those who contemplate making changes or opening new accounts.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

TRAVELLERS' AND COMMERCIAL

LETTERS OF CREDIT

A copy of the Bank's extensive list of Foreign Correspondents furnished on application.

Toronto Offices—37 King St. East, Broadview and Gerrard, Queen and
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Quotations and Information gladly sent on request.

97 BAY ST.

TORONTO

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Two or more persons may open a joint account with this Corporation, and either may deposit or withdraw money. This is a most convenient arrangement for husband and wife (especially if the former has sometimes to be away from home), mother and daughter, two or more Executors or Trustees, or any persons who may be associated in an investment or business of any kind. In the event of the death of either person, the amount on deposit becomes the property of the survivor.

Interest at Three and One-half Per Cent.
Per annum will be added to the account and compounded
FOUR TIMES A YEAR.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation
Toronto Street, Toronto

THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA

BRANCHES IN TORONTO:—Cor. King and Bay St.; Cor.
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Streets; Cor. Queen and Crosse Avenue;
Cor. Dundas and Keele Streets.

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McCuaig Bros. & Co.

Members Montreal Stock Exchange

A general Stock Exchange
business transacted

Investment Securities
a specialty

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9 St. Sacramento St., Montreal

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Stock and Bond Brokers

Traders Bank Bldg.
Toronto

25 Broad St.
New York

UNITED WIRELESS STOCK-JOBGING OUTRAGE PUNCTURED BY ARREST OF CHIEF OFFICIALS

Western Canada farmers and others drop about \$1,000,000 to Broadway coterie who valued patents worth \$20,000, at \$5,520,000. Shares advanced by manipulators every time the company installed, at a loss, a signal on a new vessel. One official cleans up \$5,000,000 on sales of shares.

ONE million dollars in cash is the sum that Western farmers and others throughout Canada have lost in the purchase of shares at the rate of \$40 a share of scrip peddled by agents of the United Wireless Telegraph Company. When on Tuesday, June 14, United States Marshal Henkel, acting at the behest of the postal department, raided the offices at No. 42 Broadway, New York City, and arrested the heads of the concern, the latest stock-jobbing outrage perpetrated on the public of this continent was punctured.

All there is left for Canadian "investors" who have time and again been warned against this proposition by TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT, to do is to swallow another bitter pill, and the dose is not sweetened by the knowledge that the stuff that they have been greedily acquiring at the rate of \$40 per share was not when they purchased it, and is not now, worth two cents a share based on the actual assets of this whole concern.

Wilson, Bogart and the rest of the pack have been plainly operating a bare-faced swindle on the people of the country, and if they are convicted on the charge of making fraudulent use of the United States mails, they will go to jail for a certainty. But their fate will not give back to the farmers of the Canadian West, and to thousands of others throughout the Dominion, the money that has been poured into this proposition.

The working plan of the United Wireless Company was well calculated to deceive the average individual. In the first place, the farmer or the plain man of the city always cocks up his ears at the mere mention of the term wireless. He has got it into his head that in some mysterious manner the wizardry of annihilating a couple of thousand miles of space by means of the wireless telegraph, or of transmitting sound waves per wireless 'phone through concrete walls, must constitute a scientific feat that will make a rich return to whomsoever is connected with a company that can do these things. The truth of the matter is that there is scarcely a wireless proposition to-day that is fit for any person to put his money into save as a straight gambling speculation. The cost of the instruments by the use of which wireless messages may be sent, is tremendous; the field is small, in practice the wire companies do not regard wireless competition as a drop in the bucket against their own estimated annual earnings.

—\$—\$—

IT appears that the United Wireless Company rigged up a wireless signal apparatus and induced steamship men to equip their boats with it. A coterie of men met at the Broadway office, and every time a new VESSEL WAS EQUIPPED WITH THIS SIGNAL, THE STOCK-JOBBERS HOISTED THE PRICE FIVE DOLLARS A SHARE. By squandering fortunes in advertising and newspaper displays, they artificially boosted shares from par value of \$10 to the absurd figure of \$40 per share. Agents scoured the Canadian West, going from house to house and from farm to farm peddling shares for which they collected \$40. The peddlers were armed with official looking circulars published monthly listing the names of steamers all over the world that had in the last thirty days been equipped with this wireless signal. It all looked like a tremendously good thing to those that bought the worthless paper. How were they

to know that all that was keeping the company going was the stream of dollars being turned into the treasury by these well-paid agents from sales of stocks and that as a matter of fact the company was putting out its equipment at an actual loss for each installation?

The criticisms that SATURDAY NIGHT has from time to time within the past six months made of this concern, have led shareholders to write to this office resenting the attitude of this paper. At the time that officials of the company were arrested, SATURDAY NIGHT had a correspondent in New York making an investigation of the workings of this company. Our commissioner had already gained knowledge of a number of facts showing that the whole proposition was unsound. The following account shows in detail just what the public of this continent has been "up against" in connection with the United Wireless Telegraph Company.

—\$—\$—

(From Saturday Night's Special Commissioner in New York.)

THE United Wireless Telegraph Company is the outgrowth of the Amalgamated Wireless Securities Company, which was organized under the laws of Maine, December 6, 1904. In November, 1906, this name was changed to the United Wireless Telegraph Company and in the following February the capitalization was increased from one million shares at \$10 per share, par value, to two million shares at the same par value, one million preferred and one million common. The original company had merely a legal existence until November 17, 1906. About that time active arrangements were instituted to put the company into operation for the purpose of making it the successor to the defunct American De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company, the persons interested having in mind a gigantic stock manipulation plan. One of the instruments used was the Greater New York Security Company, a concern without any financial stability and being merely a trade name.

The officers of the American De Forest Company proceeded to abandon it as it was then sinking, being encumbered with debts and running at a loss and in default in interest due on its bonds. It has an authorized capital, 250,000 shares of preferred and 1,500,000 shares of common, par value \$10, with bonds based upon the entire assets of the concern to the amount of 500,000. A vast amount of preferred stock was sold to the public, also substantially the entire bond issue. Common stock was given largely as a bonus. The company advertised extensively that it had a large and profitable commercial business; that it had a large number of wireless stations in operation; that it had contracts with many steamship lines and that it had factories for the manufacture of wireless equipment.

At the very time that officers of the De Forest Company were secretly conniving to abandon it and leave the stockholders a mass of worthless securities, its stock had been artificially forced to an alleged value of \$12.50 per share, or \$2.50 above par, all of which reassured the outside investors that they were secure. The entire staff of officers were selling their stock at 25 per cent. above par and pretending to the public that the company was pros-

perous and at the same time were planning to forsake it because they knew it was insolvent and worthless.

In 1906 the American De Forest Company placed all of its assets in care of the Greater New York Security Company, as heretofore stated, a company without any financial responsibility which undertook as trustee to carry out the conditions of the bonds. In doing this the Greater New York Security Company accepted a very large block of common stock, styled "Promotion" stock, which in fact cost the officers of that company practically nothing. Another instrument used in manipulating the De Forest stock was the International Loan & Investment Company of Denver, a concern also without financial standing with no capital; in fact, merely a trade name and owned by one of the manipulators of this stock, the entire business being conducted by one girl.

The United Wireless Telegraph Company professed to have for its sole object the combining of all wireless telegraph companies, including the Marconi Company, and in its early literature and letters, the statement is made that it has procured practically a controlling interest in all such companies and that it had large holdings in the Marconi Company, a statement that was absolutely untrue. The officers of the De Forest Company had been severely criticized because of their immense holdings of promotion stock and a new scheme was devised to secure large holdings in the United Company without exposure to the same criticism. For a short time the shareholders in the defunct American De Forest Company were made an offer by the United Company to exchange their stock on a ten for one basis.

At that precise period the officers who were holding immense blocks of stock in the De Forest were exchanging their own stock share for share. Soon after this the officers raised the price of the United Stock and declined to accept any more exchange from the holders of the De Forest stock except at a \$10 premium or more per share. The alleged valuation of the United Wireless was raised from time to time by arbitrary methods upon the representation that the business was growing so rapidly that the increase in value was fully warranted, and the outside stockholders were led to believe that they were secure in their investment by those extravagant representations. While the inside officers of the company were privileged to sell their stock, all of the outside purchasers were required to accept stock certificates stamped "Not transferable until February 11, 1911." The price of the United stock had been advanced a score of times, starting at \$7.50 and recently selling at \$50 per share. It has no market value for outsiders because it is not exchangeable on the stock books of the company, but the insiders have continued to flood the country with their own stock at these increasing valuations. The valuations are determined by an executive committee, which met whenever it felt inclined, and arbitrarily increased the price of the stock—from \$12.50 to \$15, \$25 to \$35, and so on up to \$50. The company has several land stations and a number of ships equipped with a wireless outfit and there is some revenue from the business, but the operating expenses have been much greater than the receipts, so that instead of stock having an increasing value upon actual performances, it has a decreasing value because the business has been a money losing one.

In the statement issued to the stockholders of the company on December 31, 1909, it was stated that there was a surplus of \$6,882,329.74, when as a matter of fact, the company had not made its operating expenses in the year before. There also appears in this statement as an asset, stock and bonds in other companies, \$14,146,610. This refers to the defunct American De Forest Wireless stock that had been received in exchange and which had been out of existence for two years and was represented in actual value when it was sold at auction under court proceedings for \$2,500. While the officers sent out this financial statement of \$14,000,000 valuation of bonds and stocks in other companies to those persons who asked for the exchange of De Forest for United Wireless, the answer was returned to the De Forest as absolutely worthless. In the statement the company gives cash in the treasury and treasury agents, \$317,448.70. The treasurer of the company admitted that \$300,000 of this amount was fictitious. Another item among the assets in the statement sent out to stockholders was "patents and patent rights, \$5,520,233.60." The affairs of the company were recently audited by Haskins & Sells, licensed accountants of New York, who placed the book value of all patents as \$20,233.60, showing that this value was arbitrarily increased by adding to the figures of the accountants the enormous sum of \$5,500,000.

There was no possible analogy between the value of the stock quoted to the public and the real income of the company. Whenever a new contract was obtained from a ship or line of ships, the sale price of the stock would be increased \$5 a share. Taking twenty million dollars as the total stock issue of the company, both common and preferred, it would mean an increase of one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) to the value of the property when, in fact, the property had not been increased at all, because the wireless business with ships was not paying. Yet these increases continued for some twenty times until the present month; the last price given by the company was \$50 per share, or making the value of the stock one billion dollars (\$1,000,000,000).

The real assets of the company, consisting of land stations, patents, manufacturing plants, real estate of all kind, appear to be in a conservative estimate about \$400,000, or an actual worth of two cents a share at par value.

But taking the last amount quoted at \$50 a share, the stock is really worth as \$400,000 is to one billion (1,000,000,000), or \$0.004 per share.

The officers of this company have sold to the public thousands of shares, claiming all the time that they were holding their shares and putting the money received from the public into the plants of the company. One of the officers is believed to have cleaned up five million dollars at \$10 a share and possibly ten millions at the ranging prices of \$10 to \$50. The other officers of lesser degree have profited in proportion.

There are 28,000 stockholders throughout the country, many of whom have placed their savings in the stock of the United Company through false representations that have been made by its officers. A portion of the business has been done by soliciting agents by house to house canvass, but the greater portion of the stock selling has been done by the use of the mails.

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Box 127 "SATURDAY NIGHT."

COMMENT ON COBALTS

I HAVE reason to believe that the chap that writes in to me this week signing himself A. T. B. is one with whom I bunked in a 10 x 12 room in the early boom days of Cobalt. There were two others also in the same room.

A. T. B. frankly tells me I have reached the limit in my Cobalt criticisms. It is all right, he thinks, to knock wild-cat promotions and wild-cat promoters, but when it comes to a mine like Kerr Lake, that's the limit, thinks A. T. B. Says he: "Which company is paying 40 per cent. dividends on \$3,000,000 capital, and is rolling up a cash surplus until now they have about one million dollars in the treasury with level after level of high-grade ore opened up in vein after vein, down to the 500-foot level with scarcely any stoping done."

A. T. B. says he gets the above from a man "that knows a mine like a horseman knows a horse, and has been down. It has taken five years' day and night work under excellent mine management to block out this ore, yet you deliberately distort the facts and would have the shareholders throw over their stock. Do you think that right? Down in your heart you know Cobalt has made good. You say Canada has never had a Rand or a Johannesburg. That is true, but we may have one yet, and we know that we have the greatest silver camp in the world, also the greatest nickel mines. Who knows but we may have the greatest gold mine? Keep your eye on Porcupine."

My correspondent would like me to tell my readers about the 27,000,000 ounces of silver produced last year, of the enormous saving to the mines in cost of power made available by the expenditure of much money on the part of the Cobalt Hydraulic Power Co. and other companies.

I have been suspicious of Kerr Lake for many months, and my chief reason is that their last annual report was a travesty upon the mining profession so far as it dealt with the condition of the mine. The proposition to-day figures \$5,000,000 on the stock market, yet if we turn to the last year's report we find the subject of ore reserves covered by something like the following: "The management is happy to say that they have been able to maintain their policy of putting two tons of ore in sight for every one mined." As I asked in these columns some time ago why this equivocal statement? If they have put two ounces of silver in sight for every one mined, why not say so. The Nipissing comes out and says that it has \$3,000,000 odd in sight, the McKinley-Darragh \$2,500,000, the Coniagas \$6,500,000, etc. Why does the Kerr Lake not join the procession—is it because they don't know how? The manager of the mine knows his business; I have no doubt he could write a most interesting, comprehensive and instructive report on the property. Why does A. T. B. withhold the name of this interesting gentleman who knows where he is at underground. I have never known one who did. I know when I go down in a mine I don't know whether the cage carries me down 100 feet or 300 feet, and I have never yet met the man who could tell the value of ore by looking at it except in a general way. I will say right now that I do not believe the Kerr Lake is down 500 feet, nor do I think their high

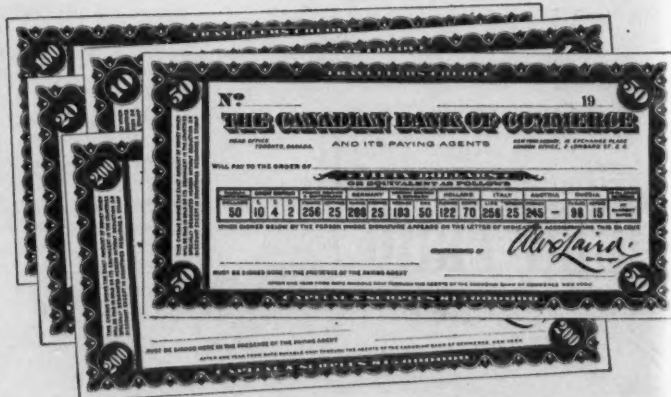
grade ore carries to the 300 foot level. What I do know is that the stock has been grossly manipulated in the past and that the statement that they have ore at the 420 ft. level is misleading in that it refers or referred to the No. 3 vein, never from first to last an important producer. When I see statements of misleading character circulated about a mine, and when I learn that the stock is being manipulated on the exchanges, and when I don't know the promoters to be saints out of heaven, I am suspicious and I say and repeat that, from the history of Cobalt ore deposits and from the fact that Kerr Lake has already produced \$3,000,000, that it is unreasonable to expect it to have \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000 more as it would need to have to be worth its present market price.

There are no doubt scores of holders of Kerr Lake who quite see all this but think they will see the decline coming in time to get out. Will they? How many saw the decline in Nioissing, Foster, La Rose, Crown Reserve, Trethewey, Silver Queen, Green Meehan? Why should the Kerr Lake escape the law which these would establish? Are the Lewishons going to buy back the stock? If so, why did they sell it at a lower figure? Who are the Lewishons—can they replenish their mine with silver? The name Lewishon became coupled with the Wetlauffer in South Lorrain and the stock sold up to \$1.50. It is now back to 70 cents and seems without support. I once had some faith in names—it cost me \$5,000. I do not think A. T. B. knows anything about the potentialities of the Kerr Lake mine. I am sure I don't. The onus is on the directorate to tell the public what they have. So far as I know they have not done so.

A. T. B.'s letter is interesting. It is a good illustration of the views of a man who has not had the natural optimism which the human animal inherits knocked out of him. It is very easy to let your fancy dream millions in the earth until you realize that normal earth has neither silver nor gold nor precious stones. "There is gold here, there is no reason why there should not be gold there," is the natural unnatural philosophy. However, A. T. B. is young yet; he will learn wisdom. The latter part of the letter lacks rhetoric. I am inclined to style it "hot air." I would recommend A. T. B. and all others who think Cobalt is the only thing that ever happened to get the proper volume of Encyclopedia Britannica and hunt up the name "Potosi." Then take a history of Mexico and learn what those mines have produced. I say this with all respect to Cobalt. Cobalt is a good camp; to say that it is a world beater is the height of folly.

Within the last few months many of its wild-cat stocks have cut their stock market valuations in two, but yet the camp keeps producing. No doubt the camp will keep on producing for many years, though as I have to mind the welfare of what little following I possess, I express the belief that the camp has reached the apex of its production. I do not think the decline will be rapid as a general thing, probably not so rapid as the rise, but if we are not at the apex I do not think we are far from it or that it is much in the future. This is only my opinion. The new cheap power should increase the earning capacity of mines already operating rather than open up new mines.

Shepherd



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ADDRESS

GEO. H. ALLEN, - - Managing Director

69 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal

AFTER much reconnoitering the strategy the leader of a wandering "German band" succeeded in gaining an interview with the proprietor of the fashionable restaurant "But, my man," expostulated the latter, noticing the seedy appearance of the dusty musicians. "I don't see how we can use your talent. Why we only engage orchestras direct from Hungary." "Vell, ve vas der nexd ding to ut," responded the leader without a smile. "The next thing to it?" "Yah, mein Herr. Ve vas'nod an orchestra from Hungary, yet, but ve vas a hungary orchestra." And they got the job.



I have received a heap of letters recently from druggists in the cities and towns of the Province of Ontario and in other parts of this country asking about the Canadian Druggists' Syndicate which is headed by W. Bryars Barkwell, of London, Ont.

It appears that Mr. Barkwell some years since formed this syndicate which aimed to manufacture in a large way what the druggists were putting up themselves in a small way. Under this plan bitters, syrups, tooth pastes and a hundred other articles traded in by the druggists, were to be made up *ad lib.* instead of by each man in his own shop, the syndicate to share in the added profit produced by the reduction of manufacturing expense.

To play their part in this, each merchant going in was asked to pay \$100 for a share of the stock, and I am informed that some 300 responded. Thus, Mr. Barkwell must within the past few years have handled something like \$30,000 of the money of this proposition, and the question is, what kind of a position is it?

Now, if there is anything about this Canadian Druggists' Syndicate that should be known, **TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT** is ready and willing to give it space, so that each and every member of the syndicate who believes that he has any well-founded grievance based on the performance of Mr. Barkwell as the head of this concern, is hereby invited to write in and tell what he knows. At the same time we would be glad to hear from Mr. Barkwell, and print what he has to say.

Some time since a group of thirty Montreal druggists, each of whom had paid \$100 for a share in this syndicate, took up a collection and journeyed to London, prepared to put up a fight of some kind. The fact, remains, however, that the Syndicate keeps on its usual course.

J. D. O., Montreal. Someone Mines would not appear to have any bright prospects. I never heard of the Vulcan.

C. L. S., Port Rowan, Ont. The shares of Western Coal and Coke have only a nominal value. Cobalt Central, Hargraves or Foster are very far from being "investments" even if you use the term from a mining standpoint.

G. B., Berlin, Ont. Nothing that is being promoted can be looked upon as an investment. I dare say the People's Railway has a good chance to make some money, just how much or how certain the chance is cannot at this stage be determined.

W. H. R., Bridgeburg, Ont. The St. Lawrence Cobalt Consolidated Mining Co. is a Buffalo proposition. A note of it is given in the Davis Handbook, which can be ordered from the Canadian Mining Journal. The market for the shares in 1909 was from six to ten cents. The Island claim was being worked full force March 11, 1910. The shaft was down 88 feet and was to be continued down to 100 or 125 feet before drifting. This shaft was started on a vein at the surface, but the vein dips away to the north one inch in two feet. The prospect does not look any too pleasing but you can't tell. Wait till they ship.

Millbrook, Ont., June 16, 1910.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Enclosed you will find a prospectus of the Karn-Morris Co. Have been interviewed by an agent of the National Securities Corporation, who states that the Securities Co. will guarantee to repurchase from me any stock I may buy.

Would K.-M. stock "A" preferred be a good investment? Is the National Securities Co. in good standing financially? Would you care to take the National Securities guarantee for payment at the end of from one to five years?

Am a subscriber of **SATURDAY NIGHT**, and read your financial paper with interest.

W. M.

Why should any prospective investor trouble to make any inquiries about the nature of this proposal, when the National Securities Corporation, in the circular forwarded, has this to say:

"Security. The present net earnings of the company are five times the amount required to pay interest on the whole of 'A' preferred stock and more than twice the amount required to pay interest on both 'A' and 'B' stocks. 'A' stock has first claim on all the assets and profits of the company, and 'B' ranks next. So that you are positively sure of 7 per cent. interest on every dollar you invest, and your money just as safe as in the strongest bank."

Now that kind of language doesn't do the issue being put forth any particular good among discriminating people, and the National Securities Corporation hasn't apparently been long enough in the business to give it much added weight. What you want, to enable you to decide whether or not to buy a share in this concern, is an official statement as to assets and liabilities, and the average yearly earnings for a period of years, or the yearly gross and net earnings for the past twelve months. The shares may be sound enough, but a rigid investigation as to their actual worth is in order. When an agent comes around trying to sell you shares, discount what he says twenty-five per cent. to allow for natural optimism and for the fact that he is making a living out of inducing people to buy what he has to sell.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Will you kindly give me any information you can regarding the Willow River Timber Company? I am not interested, but have been sorely tempted.

E. D. M.

According to the last annual report, the liabilities of this company are placed at \$386,049.63, composed of capital stock, \$143,100; reserve fund, \$177,949.63, and accounts payable, \$75,000. The British Columbia Timber Licensees are placed among assets at \$24,500. The company has paid out "on account of purchase of property" \$125,000, total disbursements being \$144,100. The company is not operating at present, for the reason that its timber holdings cannot be worked until the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific through that section. When built, this line will pass closer than twenty miles from the property. There may be future profit for this concern. In common with a host of other companies not incorporated in British Columbia, the new British Columbia Act requires this company to take out a license before it begins to operate, and there is a penalty of \$50 a day for every day of non-compliance with this provision.

Toronto, June 20, 1910.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

May I ask you to tell me if you know what has become of the "Athabasca Gold Mining Co." near Nelson, B.C.? About ten years ago this company was floated with a Canadian directorate, and on British capital being put up for extensive improvements at the mines, the company's office was moved to London, Eng. After some five years it

One of the greatest commercial miners of America will refuse an interview to a man seeking to interest him in a prospect, through the display of a specimen of rare beauty, yet will devote hours to the proposition represented by a mill or smelter statement of ore running less than \$15 a ton.

again became a Canadian company with assessable shares. At one time the mine yielded 90 to 120 thousand dollars per month. I paid the assessments of 5s. per share, but have not heard a word since. Hon. Geo. E. Foster was a director, C. B. Murray & F. Asa Hall brokers for it. The firm of Hall & Murray is now dissolved, I believe. Any information as to the company will be appreciated.

G. C. The Athabasca romped along till it owed the banks some \$30,000, so, I am informed, and then it was reorganized as the Athabasca-Venus Company, but gradually its struggles grew weaker and weaker till it departed corporate existence, leaving a coterie of shareholders as chief mourners. No one has heard a murmur from the corpse for five years or so. "Just say it's dead," that is the infernal epitaph spoken by one of the gentlemen you mention in your letter.

Dear Sir,—A client of mine has asked my opinion as to purchasing bonds as mentioned in the enclosed prospectus.

KEEP YOUR NAME OFF THE "SUCKER LIST."

It is safe to say that for every ten persons who have accumulated a little "nest egg" in the way of real money, there is a spoiler sitting up nights scheming how he may lure these assets away from their place of safety and appropriate the same to his own use.

The man or woman who has after years of patient toil and self-suppression garnered a small surplus, stands in momentary danger of coming within the range of influence of a horde of hungry gentry who, under the guise of so-called "investments," hold out baits for the sole purpose of getting possession of these savings.

The primary guarantee of safety of the modest capitalist is for him to keep these cunningly-worded temptations at arm's length. One thing he can early learn to avoid, and that is the indiscriminate answering of magazine and newspaper advertisements of the come-on variety. He is laying himself open to the mastery machinations of the spoiler every time he forwards his good name and address inviting particulars of some advertised "easy way to make money."

It may be sufficient for him to know that there are companies in the United States and Canada that make a business of collecting and selling to whoever will pay the fee, lists of names of persons who are believed to possess enough means to make it worth while for the schemer to get in touch with them. In trade parlance these are known as "sucker lists," and are sold at so much per thousand names.

A Kansas City "financier" will sit down and concoct a plan to get money that should land him quickly in jail, and by sending one dollar to a name agency, he is forwarded the names and addresses of one hundred persons in the United States and Canada who are rated "A. 1." That is to say, their names have been on the lists for a short time only, and thus they are "fresh" subjects on which the wiles of the man who refuses to work for a living may be practised. Many big advertisers, after "working" a list of a thousand names for six months or more, will in that time have squeezed about all they can expect out of them. They then turn around and sell this list to some other schemer, and thus it is that individuals on the "sucker list" are flooded every week with propositions which ostensibly are offered to enrich the person written to. As a general rule a heavy percentage of such offerings are entirely illegitimate, and are put out only because some promoter needs the money.

The man with a scheme can pick up a mail-order journal, for instance, and in the advertising columns learn where to get cheap—

The Names of a Thousand Farmers.
The Names of a Thousand Mechanics.
The Names of a Thousand School Teachers.
The Names of a Thousand Bankers.

Knowing that names are thus trafficked in, it behooves the man or woman of small means to try to keep his or her name and address out of the clutches of the name agencies. This can be done by refusing to send replies to innocent-looking advertisements offering "work at home" or a chance to make ten dollars or a hundred dollars in spare time.

Very few of these glowing offers mean what they appear to say; most of them are plain "fakes." To show just how careful a person must be in this connection, I have a letter from a Toronto business man who complains that as a holder of Nipissing shares, his name appears to be regarded as something belonging to a possible sucker. He forwards me the accompanying letter. It is not apparent from the surface just what good thing Mr. Bennett is going to send along, but here is the recipient of the letter feels about it:

"Is there no way of having a stop put to this practice of casing in my face an indiscretion of some three years ago? Moreover, it seems rough on a reputable mining company that its books should be regarded as a gazetteer of likely suckers."

pectus. I thought I would ask your opinion of it. I have been a subscriber to your paper and admire the manly and effective way in which you have exposed some fakirs; besides, your opinion on stock investments, etc., seems first-class.

LAWYER.

I do not see anything in the statement of the New Orleans Dredging Company that would make it specially desirable for any Canadian investor to put his money in. In the first place, it is a new venture, very highly capitalized, as you will see by the statement issued. I would advise your client to take up some standard Canadian industrial stock, which has proved itself, and which is not as highly capitalized as this proposition is, or to secure advice from some banking house, such as A. E. Ames & Co., Toronto; Amellius Jarvis & Co., Toronto, or any other of the score of good people whose advertisements may be read in **SATURDAY NIGHT**, who will submit for his consideration a list of first-rate investments in securities, which are guaranteed by assets held in this country. Being also, I presume, a resident of Ontario, your client will then be able to keep his eye, in a general way, and at fairly close range, on whatever he puts his money into.

I would not say that this New Orleans Dredging Co. might not prove to be a desirable proposition, but in the present stage, at least, I would not advise any client to put his money into it.

A number of inquiries have come in respecting the Maritime Oil & Gas Company's proposition. The Halifax correspondent of **TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT** makes it reasonably certain that this company is not yet beyond the stage of doubt, in the following:—

We have an oil well down here in Nova Scotia. As yet we are without the oil. We have an oil company—the Maritime Oil and Gas Company—and we are boring for oil. We may strike it and we may not. The location of the supposed basin is at Lake Ainslie, C.B., and the supposed deposits of oil and gas there have been a source of conjecture for years. The company has been incorporated and received an Act of Incorporation. The capital stock is placed at \$5,000,000 and shares of the par value of \$1.00 are selling for 10 cents. We can infer that if the wells contain no oil they at least contain a little water. The last statement submitted to the shareholders (June 13) states that drilling has reached a depth of over 1,000 feet and at 1,023 feet a good show of oil of a superior quality was found in sand. The report assures the shareholders that the prospects of striking oil in paying quantities are bright.

While on the subject of maritime oil, it may be interesting to note that the Oilfield Company of New Brunswick report 500 barrels of oil in 24 hours. This would indicate the presence of oil in the Maritime Provinces, at any rate.

The Lake Ainslie proposition looks like a fair gamble at 10 cents.

Lee De Forrest is getting a lot of publicity just now—most of it paid for, I imagine—boosting the Radio Wireless Telephone Company. Things wireless are as a general thing in a pretty crude stage of their existence just now, and he who puts his money into wireless telegraph and wireless telephone concerns is taking a mighty long chance of hearing the words "line busy" when he calls for his money back.

Electricians have for years known that by the simple prin-

ciple of induction sound waves may be transmitted to a short distance to be re-converted by a specially-designed receiver once more into the spoken words. It is a far cry from the flaring advertisements that one sees of the Radio Wireless Telephone Company, to the process of paying dividends to shareholders out of profits gained from the actual sale of actual instruments that have proved of commercial value.

The fact that about half a century ago Bell couldn't sell shares in his telephone company without a great struggle, has no bearing at all on the case. The reason he couldn't sell them was that at the time they weren't intrinsically worth anything, and if the individual gets it into his head that by putting his good money into numerous crawling concerns that some day he'll get a big return, the chances are that he will dissipate most of his patrimony and be dead broke, when the chance to acquire shares in a legitimate thing presents itself. As finance stands to-day, anyone that is looking, in a small way at least, for over seven per cent. on his money, is out for a plain gamble, and this Radio Wireless proposition looks like a gamble pure and simple.

P. S. T., Toronto. The Secretary of the Eastern Consolidated Oil Company of Bakersfield, Cal., informs me that the board of directors anticipates declaring a dividend next month. This statement is unaccompanied by any figures showing on what the expectation is based, and you had better not prepare to spend the money till you receive it.

T. H. B., Toronto. The prospectus of the Robertson Screw Company appears to be a sane document. No mat-

100 BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY
June 10, 1910.

My dear Mr.

I am a stockholder in the Nipissing Mines and believe you are or have been interested in the same property. I still believe in it, although it is to be regretted that we did not get in on the "ground floor."

Let me explain to you what the "ground floor" of Nipissing was. Col. Thompson formed a syndicate and bought the Nipissing Mine for about \$250,000; that was the ground floor. As you know, it was capitalized and sold to the public for \$5,000,000 and afterwards was quoted on the market at a valuation of about \$30,000,000, representing a profit of 12,000 percent to the "ground floor investor."

By a curious chain of circumstances, I am able to inform you of another "ground floor" opportunity. If you are in position to make an investment now, this opportunity has possibilities of tremendous profit; and, if you would like to know something of this proposition—which by the way is not mining, but an industrial strongly endorsed by leading banks—I will be glad to write you for particulars and I will gladly forward them to you.

Very truly yours,

C. C. Bennett.

The man with a scheme can pick up a mail-order journal, for instance, and in the advertising columns learn where to get cheap—

The Names of a Thousand Farmers.
The Names of a Thousand Mechanics.
The Names of a Thousand School Teachers.
The Names of a Thousand Bankers.

Knowing that names are thus trafficked in, it behooves the man or woman of small means to try to keep his or her name and address out of the clutches of the name agencies. This can be done by refusing to send replies to innocent-looking advertisements offering "work at home" or a chance to make ten dollars or a hundred dollars in spare time.

Very few of these glowing offers mean what they appear to say; most of them are plain "fakes." To show just how careful a person must be in this connection, I have a letter from a Toronto business man who complains that as a holder of Nipissing shares, his name appears to be regarded as something belonging to a possible sucker. He forwards me the accompanying letter. It is not apparent from the surface just what good thing Mr. Bennett is going to send along, but here is the recipient of the letter feels about it:

"Is there no way of having a stop put to this practice of casing in my face an indiscretion of some three years ago? Moreover, it seems rough on a reputable mining company that its books should be regarded as a gazetteer of likely suckers."

ter how optimistically promoters may view a thing, the truth is, however, that no person putting his money into a new venture has any real guarantee of success.

This must be so in the nature of things. No one can at this minute look into the future and foresee whether the company will make good or whether it won't. But if people want these screws, if they're better than the old screws and if there is no hitch in the manufacture, there may be a chance to make money.

W. J. L., Mitchell. The Sovereign Life closed the year with a deficit, and a call is now being made on shareholders to the extent of ten per cent. In purchasing your shares on the understanding that they were not subject to call, you possibly are the victim of the agent who informed you that you would not be subject to a call. Later I may print a statement showing in what shape this company appears to be.

Admitting that the mine has ore of a marketable grade, with the bodies well opened, the vital questions should be asked: Have you plenty of water flowing naturally? Have you timber? Have you a railroad? Have you a market near at hand, and what is the freight rate per ton on ore to the smelter, or the wagon haul to the mill, if one is owned, or to the custom works? And after meeting all fixed charges, will the ore leave a sound net profit?

In every mining district there are hundreds of these results of upheavals, but in all districts there are few great commercial mines. Yet nearly all these mineral indications show a little evidence of value, sufficient to encourage the prospector, but the experienced pass over that, which, those not well versed, eagerly pounce upon and hold for years. By the order of things it cannot be expected that all of them will prove of value.

Toronto, June 10, 1910.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

What do you think of the enclosed prospectus of the Sonders agency of Edmonton as a good, up-to-date, get-rich-quick proposition, especially their extreme liberality in allowing you \$5 for every \$10 you may collect?

W. B.

I referred to this glowing scheme last week. Canadians appear to be hitting the pace pretty hard in forming questionable undertakings these days. There should be some means of stopping an over-optimistic promotion soon after it reached the incorporation stage.

A. R., Cochrane, Ont. My opinion of Bailey is that it does not look like a winner, but there is no reason why you should condemn any stock without an investigation.

Ignoramus, Toronto, asks for particulars of British

Columbia lumber companies whose shares would be a good investment. He asks whether a single \$100 share of a company may be purchased and also for the name of a Toronto broker.

I am not familiar with the name of any British Columbia lumber company whose shares look like a real investment. It is rather a difficult matter to judge at this distance. A broker will take your order to buy a single share at \$100 or any other price, but usually there is delay in filling the order as usually shares are traded in in share lots of ten and upwards. If you will turn to the advertising columns of **SATURDAY NIGHT** you may find the names of a number of brokers there, members of the Toronto Stock Exchange. Any of these brokers will take your order to purchase or sell and you need no introduction to them.

Carleton Place, Ont., June 14, 1910.

Editor Gold and Dross:

Would you give me your opinion through the columns of your paper as to Cumulative Preferred Stock of the Amalgamated Asbestos Co. as an investment, also your opinion on Larose stock?

G. A. H.

Amalgamated preferred shares are paying seven per cent. I would not undertake to advise as to investment. La Rose is one of the group of real Cobalt mines, but the stock cannot be classed as an investment purchase.

Merriton, June 13, 1910.

Editor Gold and Dross:

Kindly tell me what you think of the following: Canada Car and Foundry Bonds at 105, Twin City and Duluth Superior Common, Black Lake Asbestos Bonds, Coniagas, Tretheway, and Sawyer-Massey Pref.

Which of the Cobalts would you consider the best to buy?

Are the Royal Securities Co. and Investment Trust Co. of Montreal considered A1 and reliable people, also Ames & Co., Toronto?

What would you recommend as some of the safest investments in the country?

Can a person generally depend on the contents of a circular letter as sent out by a reliable broker setting forth the advantages of certain investments?

If a broker is a member of the Stock Exchange is it an absolute guarantee that he is reliable?

H. W. M.

You appear to have a somewhat wide range of activity in your securities. Canada Car & Foundry bonds appear to be good and the other industrials are standard with the exception of Black Lake which I understand, however, is being well handled. Tretheway appears to be a solid mining proposition and Sawyer-Massey has good assets behind it to all appearances. The houses you mention all bear first-class reputations. You may have noticed that all three advertise in the columns of **SATURDAY NIGHT**, which is in itself a partial guarantee of genuineness as the policy of this paper is to refuse advertisements that cannot be looked upon as first-class. A reputable broker is very careful what information he lays before his customers, but at the same time he is often just as liable to be in error as are the rest of us at times. One of the safest investments that can be named is a good municipal bond, or a preferred stock in a company that has proved itself.

John McM., Windsor. I think you would be taking a chance in buying shares of the Progress Magazine, Chicago. Certainly it cannot be looked upon as an investment.

Commenting editorially on the campaign being waged against "fake" schemes generally by **TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT**, and especially referring to Canadian Estates, Ltd., the Montreal Witness of June 15 says:

If all the men in Montreal and elsewhere in Canada were sent to jail for having in connection with company promotion made statements which were not facts, as has happened to two men in Toronto, our prisons would have to be built on a much larger scale to accommodate the inmates. In connection with mining, that sort of thing has been done in the most shameless way, to the despoliation of thousands, and the crooked work has by no means ceased. Sometimes shady and tricky methods invented by Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford, to relieve other people of their money, are exposed to the public eye. This, however, is usually only when the thieves, or "promoters," or "brokers," quarrel among themselves and wash their dirty linen "al fresco"; as the public itself suffers long and endures much at the hands of accountants when there is anything in the nature of speculation in its transactions. This fact is, of course, traded upon by the "easy-money" makers, whose especial delight and prey is a new mining camp, of which they soon become the vampires. They have in turn sucked the blood of the Roseland and other British Columbia mining camps, of New Ontario and elsewhere, and they have succeeded to a large extent in their vampire act at Cobalt. The public which has suffered through recklessness, incompetence or downright roguery no longer cares to discriminate between the good, bad, or indifferent mining proposition, but, for the time being, at any rate largely, refuses to have anything to do with any of them. There are several notorious cases of deception or worse, which should be made public examples of. Those concerned richly deserve to be in jail, and may yet obtain the reward they have earned.

M. H., Westmount, Que. At the present time shares of Glengarry Mines have absolutely no market value at all; that is to say, numerous offers have been made of these shares here on the market, but no one is willing to buy them, so that I would say that they are actually worth little or nothing. Possibly the only way they could be given a value at all just now, would be for some director or large shareholder of the company, who might feel disposed, to take them over, but even if he did it would be only at a nominal figure.

"Ignoramus," Toronto, sends me a clipping from The London Daily Mail which has all the earmarks of being either paid for or inspired by a type of promoter that seems to infest that capital nowadays. The article calls attention to the fact that "financiers," as they are termed, are foreseeing a boom in British Columbia timber properties ere long. The Mail says:

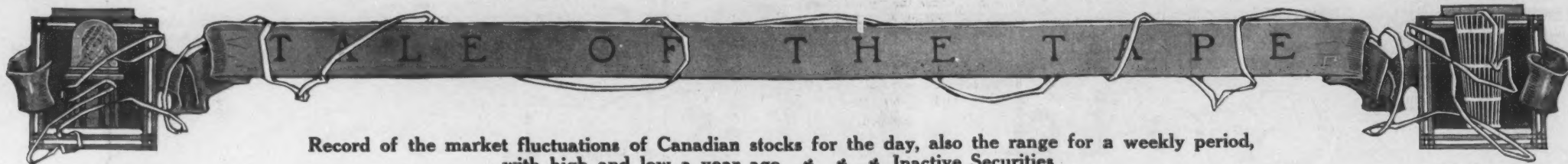
"Just as the far-seeing financiers of Mining Lane foresaw the state of affairs that would arise in connection with rubber, so several far-seeing financiers in the city have been acquiring large options over large tracts of timber lands in British Columbia, and the public is likely to hear a good deal of the matter in the near future."

Doesn't that sound like a word to the wise to get ready for the shearing?

S. H., Toronto. I have no recent report on Hillcrest, and cannot say in what shape the company is in.

A BOUQUET FROM ENGLAND.

"I have to thank a Toronto correspondent for sending me a copy of a thirty-two paged paper called 'Saturday Night.' I presume it is published on that evening, and very appropriately, too, for it contains sufficient news to employ an ordinary reader throughout Sunday. I don't mind if they send me some more, for the writing is clear, and the writers evidently have as strong a dislike to humbug, swank, and bunkum as I have myself. I guess a good many folks in Toronto look with pleasure for **SATURDAY NIGHT** to come round."—*Chronicle, Suffolk, England.*



Record of the market fluctuations of Canadian stocks for the day, also the range for a weekly period, with high and low a year ago. Inactive Securities

Par Value	Outstanding Common Stock	Outstanding Preferred	Bonds and Debentures	Res. Funds Profit and Loss	Last Dividend Date	Per cent.	STOCK	Range for year 1908		Range for twelve months, 1909			Closing year ago June 22		Wednesday, June 22		Range for week ending June 22 in market of activity.				
								High	Low	High	Date	Low	Date	Ask	Bid	Ask	Bid	High	Low	Last	Sales
100	150,000,000	181,626,798	34,998,633	2,491,165	1st April	s. 3+1	TRANSPORTATION	180	142	189	Oct.	166	Mar.	180	180	197	197	197	195	196	176
100	12,500,000		25,633,000				Canadian Pacific Railway.....	55	31	71	Aug.	55	Jan.	61	60	55	54	54	54	54	125
100	12,000,000	10,000,000	20,000,000				Detroit United.....	18	9	20	Jan.	14	Oct.								
100	3,500,000	1,500,000	2,500,000	801,994	1st April	q. 1	Duluth.....			70	Sept.					70	69	70	69	70	362
100	1,400,000		600,000	437,802	1st April	q. 1	Duluth Superior Traction Co., com.	107	95	124	Dec.	106	Jan.	117	*	124	121				
100	7,463,703	5,000,000	8,627,731	1,024,465	15th May	q. 1	Halifax Electric.....	39	20	103	Dec.	39	Jan.		54	95					
100	7,463,703	5,000,000	8,627,731	1,024,465	15th May	q. 1	Havana Electric.....	95	68	99	Dec.	93	Feb.		85	95					
100	8,395,500	3,274,300	20,030,500		1st April	q. 1	Havana Electric, preferred.....	95	79	98	July	90	Oct.	93	93	90	90	90	90	90	322
100	15,000,000		3,073,400				Mexico North Western Railway.....				Feb.	10th, 1910			60						
100	10,822,500		15,158,333	371,350	1st May	q. 1	Mexico Tramways Co.....	139	68	146	May	122	Dec.	138	137	139	138	139	138	139	670
100	16,800,000	8,400,000	56,895,000	7,239,851	15th April	s. 3	Minn. St. P. and Sault Ste. Marie	135	80	148	Jan.	134	Nov.	218	217	242	242	242	242	242	226
100	10,000,000		4,426,034	2,179,218	1st May	q. 2	Montreal Street.....	204	170	223	Dec.	203	Jan.	218	217	242	242	242	242	242	10
100	1,000,000		58,642		20th Jan.	a. 8	Northern Navigation.....	105	83	123	Dec.	107	Jan.	30	26	37	37	37	37	37	10
100	9,000,000		12,534,000	947,166	15th Mar.	q. 1	Northern Ohio Traction.....	21	15	36	Dec.	24	Feb.	30	26	37	37	37	37	37	10
100	3,000,000	242,900	2,941,500	142,380	15th Sept.	s. 1	Porto Rico Railways Co.....	39	30	60	Dec.	35	Dec.	46	45	50	49	49	49	49	13
100	2,500,000	750,000	2,500,000	502,948			Quebec Railway L. & P. Co., com.	78	62	94	Dec.	77	Jan.	88	87	94	93	94	93	94	807
100	3,132,000		1,183,573	378,700	1st May	q. 1	Richelleu and Ontario.....	81	29	103	May	79	Jan.	88	87	94	93	94	93	94	807
100	31,250,000		40,336,326	1,707,935	In. Mar.	q. 1	Rio de Janeiro.....	126	104	128	Nov.	105	Jan.	145	144	145	144	145	144	145	365
100	860,000		6,000,000	133,007	1st Jan.	a. 8	St. Law. & Chi. Steam Nav. Co.	156	110	161	Feb.	142	Aug.	145	144	145	144	145	144	145	365
100	9,700,000		13,257,000	1,091,186	1st April	q. 2	Sao Paulo Tramway L. & P. Co.	15	5	14	Jan.	6	May	9	8	12	11	11	11	11	198
100	8,000,000		2,826,200	9,137,000	1st April	q. 1	Toledo Railway.....	109	94	130	Dec.	107	Jan.	124	123	120	119	118	119	119	106
100	9,000,000	2,826,200	9,137,000	304,456	1st April	q. 1	Toronto Railway.....	85	69	93	Oct.	84	Jan.	104	103	112	111	110	111	111	484
100	20,100,000	3,000,000	19,223,000	861,430	1st April	q. 2	Tri-City, preferred.....	97	78	116	Dec.	96	Jan.	190	185	180	182	180	181	181	106
100	6,000,000		5,000,000				Winnipeg Electric.....	171	124	190	June	156	Jan.								
100	12,500,000		3,649,000	2,275,000	15th April	q. 2	TELEGRAPH, LIGHT AND POWER	143	119	150	April	138	Jan.	149	148	145	144	145	144	145	229
150	3,500,000		2,442,420	2,275,000	1st April	q. 2	Bell Telephone.....	200	182	207	April	195	Jan.	204	203	200	200	200	200	200	96
100	41,380,400	50,000,000	903,766	1st April	q. 1	24	Consumers Gas.....	77	52	95	Nov.	69	Jan.	79	78	80	80	80	80	80	471
100	41,380,400	50,000,000	903,766	1st April	q. 1	24	Mackay, common.....	71	59	77	Sept.	69	Jan.	74	73	76	75	74	74	74	51
100	13,585,000	2,400,000	12,000,000	910,823	15th April	q. 1	Mackay, preferred.....	79	45	89	Jan.	63	Jan.	76	68	80	76	76	76	76	10
100	13,585,000	2,400,000	12,000,000	910,823	1st Dec.	s. 3	Mexican Light and Power Co., com.	108	99	107	Jan.	103	April	121	121	133	133	134	133	134	529
100	17,000,000		9,063,000	2,221,360	15th May	q. 1	Mexican Light and Power Co., preferred.....	113	85	130	Dec.	109	Nov.	121	121	133	133	134	133	134	529
100	1,520,300				31st Mar.	q. 1	Montreal Power.....	81	55	103	Dec.	85	Jan.	95	94	101	100	101	101	101	666
100	7,000,000		7,900,000	171,176	20th April	q. 1	Ottawa Light, Heat & Power Co.	135	110	135	Jan.	114	May	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	666
100	4,000,000		1,000,000	1,036,788	1st April	q. 2	Shawinigan Water and Power Co.														
100	4,000,000		1,000,000	1,036,788	1st April	q. 2	Toronto Electric Light.....														

Par Value	Capital Stock Outstanding	Reserve Fund	Profit and Loss	Last Dividend Date	Per cent.	STOCK	Range for year 1908		Range for twelve months, 1909			Closing year ago		Wednesday June 22		Range for week ending June 22 in market of activity.				
							High	Low	High	Date	Low	Date	June 21	June 22	Ask	Bid	High	Low	Last	Sales
243	4,866,666	2,530,666	294,653	8th April	3+1	BANKS						Ask	Bid							
50	10,000,000	6,000,000	722,139	1st Mar.	q. 24	British North America.....	147	141	155	Mar.	148	Feb.	181	183	203	200	204	204	204	47
50	4,000,000	5,000,000	295,766	1st April	q. 3	Commerce	171	*155	*201	Dec.	171	Jan.	237	237	237	237	237	237	237	37
100	3,000,000	2,100,000	148,841	1st April	q. 3	Dominion	246	216	248	Aug.	236	April	237	237	237	237	237	237	237	35
100	2,540,370(2)	2,540,370(2)	403,665	1st Mar.	q. 24	Eastern Townships	2	150	148	165	Dec.	155	Jan.	160	160	161	161	161	161	161
100	2,500,000	2,300,000	23,812	1st Mar.	q. 2	Hamilton	205	185	206	Dec.	199	Jan.	202	199	198	198	198	198	198	16
100	5,000,000	5,000,000	696,135	1st May	q. 24	Hochelaga	150	133	*148	Sept.	140	Jan.	145	144	144	144	144	144	144	3
100	6,000,000	4,500,000	102,157	1st Mar.	q. 2	Imperial	234	209	234	Jan.	225	Nov.	229	227	227	227	227	227	227	42
100	1,000,000	1,000,000	307,809	1st April	q. 2	Merchants	166	151	170	Dec.	160	Jan.	162	162	177	175	175	175	175	27
100	3,500,000	3,850,000	257,769	1st April	q. 24	Metropolitan	207	188	*211	Jan.	199	Sept.	202	202	211	210	211	210	210	26
100	14,400,000	12,000,000	681,561	1st Mar.	q. 24	Molson's	250	*228	254	Aug.	245	Jan.	252	250	250	249	250	250	250	44
100	2,000,000	1,200,000	26,014	1st May	q. 14	Nationale	120	120	120	May	120	Oct.	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	27
100	772,780	1,377,385	26,266	1st April	q. 34	New Brunswick	207	188	211	Jan.	199	Sept.	202	202	211	210	211	210	210	26
100	3,000,000	5,500,000	44,865	1st April	q. 3	Nova Scotia	286	274	285	Jan.	276	Dec.	279	274	279	274	279	274	279	27
100	3,432,400(2)	3,432,400(2)	455,919	1st Mar.	q. 24	Ottawa	208	200	213	Feb.	205	Mar.	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	27
100	2,500,000	1,250,000	39,671	1st Mar.	q. 14	Quebec	135	120	126	June	122	Jan.	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	42
100	5,000,000	5,700,000	228,393	1st April	q. 24	Royal	233	*211	*233	June	212	Feb.	232	232	232	232	232	232	232	25
50	2,000,000	2,400,000	54,074	1st May	q. 3	Standard	232	*213	241	Jan.	224	April	229	227	227	227	227	227	227	3
100	4,000,000	4,750,000	68,871	1st Mar.	q. 24	Toronto	221	201	227	Jan.	215	July	220	218	218	218	218	218	218	6
100	4,354,500	2,200,000	102,443	1st April	q. 2	Traders	137	122	148	Dec.	136	Jan.	139	139	144	144	144	144	144	17
100	3,224,701	1,900,000	28,676	1st Mar.	q. 14	Union	134	121	140	Dec.	130	July	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	17

Par Value	Outstanding Common	Outstanding Preferred	Bonds and Debentures	Res. Funds Profit and Loss	Last Dividend Date	Per cent.	STOCK	Range for year 1908		Range for twelve months, 1909			Closing year ago June 22		Wednesday, June 22		Range for week ending June 22 in market of activity.				
								High	Low	High	Date	Low	Date	Ask	Bid	Ask	Bid	High	Low	Last	Sales
100	8,125,000	1,875,000	7,500,000				INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS														
100	8,125,000	1,875,000	7,500,000		1st April	q. 1	Amal. Asbestos Corp., com.			33	Oct.	27	Dec.			22	21	22	20	21	187
100	3,000,000	1,000,000	510,000				pref.			91	Oct.	89	Dec.			84	84	86	84	84	161
100	3,000,000	1,000,000	510,000				Black Lake Cons. Asbestos, com.			23	Dec.	21	Dec.			28	28	29	27	28	2094
100	750,000	750,000	49,000	69,588	1st April	q. 1	F. N. Burt Company, com.			67	Dec.	62	Dec.			68	65	67	66	66	198
100	750,000	750,000	49,000	69,588	1st April	q. 1	pref.			59	Dec.	53	Oct.			81	80				
100	3,500,000	5,000,000	3,500,000	756,940	1st April	q. 1	Canadian Car & Foundry, com.			93	Dec.	93	Oct.			102	100				
100	3,500,000	5,000,000	3,500,000	756,940			pref.										102	102	102	102	
100	13,500,000	0,500,000	5,000,000	75,296			Canada Cement, com.									22	22	22	21	22	158
100	13,500,000	0,500,000	5,000,000	75,296			pref.									175	85	86	85	85	194
10	6,000,000		13,713,927	3,306,001	1st April	q. 2	Canada Permanent	145	111	163	April	140	Jan.	161	157		*				
100	2,796,635	1,959,455	2,541,300	76,700	1st April	q. 1	Can. Consolidated Rubber, com.	23	20	106	Sept.	27	Jan.		88		95				
100	2,796,635	1,959,455	2,541,300	76,700	1st April	q. 1	pref.	85	85	125	July	83	Jan.	120	118	115	*				
100	4,700,000	2,000,000	267,568	1,829,000	1st April	q. 1	Canadian General Electric, com.	108	83	123	July	101	Jan.	116	*		101	105	105	105	10
100	4,700,000	2,000,000	267,568	1,829,000	1st April	s. 3	pref.	108	104		112	July	110	Jan.							
100	565,000	408,910	54,396	71,971	1st Jan.	s. 1	City Dairy, common	20	15	35	May	15	Jan.	33			34	35	34	35	
1	1,768,814		54,396	71,971	1st April	q. 1	pref.	20	15	35	May	15	Jan.	33			34	35	34	35	121
100	15,000,000	3,000,000	6,492,648	496,234	1st April	q. 1	Crown Reserve	2,90	188	6,00	Oct.	2,60	Jan.	340		300	297	3,00	2,98	98	2875
100	15,000,000	3,000,000	6,492,648	496,234	1st May	s. 3	Dominion Coal	60	37	93	Nov.	43	Feb.	75	75			63	63	63	28
100	20,000,000	5,000,000	13,271,500	2,414,129	1st April	q. 1	pref.	103	85	120	Nov.	96	Feb.	115							
100	20,000,000	5,000,000	13,271,500	2,414,129	1st April	arr. 31	Dominion Steel, common	22	14	72	Dec.	19	Jan.	43	43			63	63	63	31
100	20,000,000	5,000,000	13,271,500	2,414,129	1st April	arr. 31	pref.	75	44	138	Nov.	69	Jan.	123	123	104	103	104	102	103	30
100	5,000,000	1,858,113	3,461,941	457,173	1st April	q. 1	Dominion Textile, common	67	40	79	Sept.	57	Mar.	70	70	70	69	70	69	69	32
100	5,000,000	1,858,113	3,461,941	457,173	15th April	q. 1	pref.	107	78	110	June	95	Feb.	107	106	104	103	103	103	103	
100	40,000,000		12,000,000	522,178			Lake Superior Corporation			35	May	14	Jan.								
100	2,100,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,284,395	1st Mar.	b. 5	Lake of Woods Milling	98	71	145	Oct.	97	Jan.	114	113	130	130	131	131	131	37
2	2,100,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,284,395	1st Mar.	b. 5	pref.	112	103	128	Sept.	118	Aug.	126	126	126	124	126	126	126	
5	7,488,145			421,482	30th April	q. 2	La Rose Cons. Mines Co.	7	124	6,25	8	47	Nov.	795	794		4,32	440	435	4,35	600
100	1,600,000		978,966	527,783	1st April	q. 1	Laurentide, common	112	93	130	Sept.	112	Jan.			145	141	143	141	143	
100		1,200,000		393,596	1st April	q. 1	pref.	116	101	131	Dec.	112	Jan.	125	120		141				
105	700,000	800,000		393,596	1st Jan.	s. 5	Montreal Steel	83	57	105	Dec.	68	April	85	84						
100	700,000	800,000		393,596	8th April	q. 1	pref.	105	92	117	Dec.	104	April			118					
5	6,000,000			935,167	30th April	q. 5 + 23	aNipissing Mines Co.	12	6	12,91	Sept.	9,25	Feb.	10,60	10,58			11,30	11,08	11,30	410
100	6,000,000	1,030,000	4,500,000	336,807	15th April	q. 1	Nova Scotia Steel, common	62	41	87	Nov.	54	Mar.	67	67	83	81	84	81	81	250
100	6,000,000	1,030,000	4,500,000	336,807	15th April	q. 2	pref.	115	108	122	Dec.	114	Jan.	120		125	122	122	122	122	30
100	2,500,000	2,000,000	1,750,000	723,317	1st April	q. 2	Ogilvie Flour	116	101	144	Dec.	112	Mar.			135					
100	2,500,000	2,000,000	1,750,000	723,317	1st April	q. 2	pref.	130	128	144	Sept.	118	Mar.	125	125	127	128	128	128	128	8
100	2,150,600	1,075,000	2,000,000	602,005	15th May	q. 1	Penmans, Limited, common	80	29	66	July	66	Feb.	53	53	59	58	59	58	58	20
100	2,150,600	1,075,000	2,000,000	602,005	1st May	q. 1	pref.	85	72	93	May	84	Oct.			90					
100	937,500	900,000		985,690	1st April	q. 1	William A. Rogers, Ltd., common			152	Dec.	101	Mar.	117	116		161				
100	937,500	900,000		985,690	1st April	q. 1	pref.			111	May	97	Mar.		105						
100	8,750,000	1,250,000		656,950	1st April	q. 1	Shredded Wheat, common	32	30	43	Dec.	29	April	32	31	47	45	45	45	45	
100	8,750,000	1,250,000		656,950	1st April	q. 1	pref.	99	94	97	Jan.	97	Jan.		96						
100	1,000,000			91,303	15th Dec.		Tretheway Cobalt Mine	180	47	164	Feb.	129	June		127	126	125	125	125	125	187

Growing Up To Be Merged

Silliker Car Company, Ltd., of Halifax, makes new issue at par. Every director a member of the Board of Trade.

(Special for TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT.)

Halifax, June 22.—There appears to be a pretty well defined understanding that it is a matter of time only until the Dominion Car Company reaches out and absorbs a company built up solely with Halifax money, and of which every director is a member of the Halifax Board of Trade. The concern referred to is the Silliker Car Company, Ltd., which has a capital of \$500,000, of which \$246,000 has been paid up. A new issue of the Silliker Co. is being made of 1,250 shares at par, aggregating \$125,000, of which \$100,000 has already come in.

The man who organized this company is a graduate of the Dominion Car Company concern at Amherst. Halifax has given the Silliker Company every encouragement. The City advanced \$125,000, which will be wiped out in nineteen years by means of a sinking fund. The Board of Trade looks upon the concern with paternal interest, and although the company appears to be in good shape for its three years of existence, no dividends have yet been declared. The Silliker Company builds all kinds of railway cars, and their latest order is for 500 steel underframed box cars for the G.T.R.

C. J. Silliker, the president and general manager of the company is a big, broad business man of proved ability who possesses the full confidence of his board. It is believed in financial circles that when this Silliker Company has made good, that it will be gracefully taken into the merger embrace of the Dominion or other larger concern.



BOANERGES ROOSEVELT AND SOLOMON MORGAN.

Teddy Returns from Abroad Speechless for Sixty Days, and Wall Street Turns to J. P. Morgan for Light.

By ALEX GRAY.

TWO personal deities—concededly they are supermen—came out of the East during the past few days. Each is the complement of human attainment. They differ in almost every temperamental detail, occupy spheres equipped though widely apart; in their habits of thought and action they are entirely dissimilar; both, wield a sceptre by other than "divine right"; neither is momentarily indispensable to the permanent establishment of new political and economic ideals in the American Republic. One is physical and intellectual vigor incarnate—the exponent of the strenuous life. The other is a fiscal universal provider, a Midas who makes and unmake credits beyond the fancy of Mythists. It so happens that the pendulum of popular sentiment upon the issues of the day swings between those personalities. Progression is measured from their meridian. They are the arbiters and custodians of confidence in such marked degree that their attitude and status suggests more than casual reference.

Theodore Roosevelt was born to the purple in point of mentality and he created his own physical energy, combined with what was derivable from the Knickerbockers. He returned from the African jungle and Throne rooms of Europe. After more than a year in the equatorial wilderness the "Rough Rider" in the realms of big game and statesmanship was hailed with cannon and the plaudits of his own countrymen. To the Masai occupying the plateau of Uganda he was Bwana Tumbo. Egyptian fellaheen and agitators against the Cromer idea regard him as a western autocrat and politician who dared to urge upon Imperial Ministers of State a policy of "rule or get out." At Vienna, with its punctilious Court, and at Berlin, where the Hohenzollern Emperor has characteristics not dissimilar to those of his guest, honors befitting the distinguished visitor were conferred. London, under the circumstances, was formal. Otherwise, and had it not been for the shadow of death, the world's metropolis would have been more demonstrative. It could not have been more genuine. Its greetings were none the less cordial; and they could not be more dignified—despite the ocular remarks of a self-sufficient Montreal boniface widely quoted to the effect that "the reports" of the warmth of the Roosevelt reception were "greatly exaggerated," that there was neither spontaneity nor sympathy in the British welcome.

The formal bestowal of the freedom of the city of London and the casket accompanying it, the collegiate degrees conferred by continental and British universities, possibly are trivialities a caterer did not grasp. That sense of proportion evidenced at New York when Kitchener was consigned to a dark cell on a shaft so situated that it received all the odors and ill sanitary regulations could not eradicate, evidently exists at Montreal. Withal, Mr. Roosevelt may be said to have attained to greater eminence and obtained a larger measure of international esteem. The old-fashioned phrase uttered by Sir Edward Grey as he emerged from the Guild hall—that historic chamber in which Mr. Roosevelt gave the Imperial authorities a "piece of his mind"—the hearty remark of the Foreign Minister: "I like him," represents the truer estimate of the ex-President than the caterwaulings of those who never will—they cannot—appreciate the difference between high purpose and the acrobatic politician who trims his sails to every breeze.

Singularly enough Mr. Roosevelt announced before he landed, that he will not make a speech or discuss controversial questions uppermost in the States, "for two months." For that expressed determination no explanation is assigned. The reason may be inferred. Factionists hoped or feared he would begin where he left off. Wall street awaited him because he might mean more unrest or a tonic. There are "bear" operators who banked upon the belief that he would enable them to manufacture more pessimism. They fully expected him to es-

pouse Pinchot, berate Ballinger, abuse the railroads, commend the Sherman trust buster, whack the already disconsolate Standard Oil contingent that has been "selling the market" in anticipation of Mr. Roosevelt's arrival.

Whatever the cause of Mr. Roosevelt's reticence, the incident has deflected the speculators' pessimistic point of view—and correlatively it has inspired the optimist. The summer solstice, probably, will be more congenial if it is not profitably ebullient. If he cannot speak freely he has co-operated with those who are anxious to preserve the status quo in Wall street until the shifting of balances trims things to the satisfaction of the master mariners who have not been too happy over the sailing orders from Washington and the indisposition of passengers to go seaward at any price. "I shall have nothing whatever to say in the immediate future about politics," quoth the returning Boanerges, "and will hold no interview whatever on the subject with anyone; and anything purporting to be an interview with me that appears can safely be set down at once as an invention."

Ordinarily, such abstemiousness would precipitate the most widespread enquiry as to Mr. Roosevelt's health. To the newspaper fraternity his resolution is calamitous. It would seem as though those "space rates" for his experiences in the jungle had rather spoiled him. To the observant who are in touch with events and familiar with the complications permeating international finance, it is clear that a season of repose is required—rather that the season should be prolonged. Mr. Roosevelt may be "rough" but he is a fighting man who handles himself with more discretion than those who do not admire his methods suppose. Senator Root saw Mr. Roosevelt. If the truth about that interview was ascertainable it might have a bearing on the sixty-day armistice. Mr. Roosevelt was initiated in the intricacies of what has happened since he went for hippo, giraffes, elephants, lions and numerous types of buck. He has learned that trade balances and heavy borrowings on this side—cross purposes and the death of King Edward on the other side—threatened an epidemic of industrial "sleeping sickness." A reversal of speculative form became imperative. The lessening purchasing power of the dollar, the added costs of living, the corrective legislation, the concurrent delay in the disposal of new securities, the demand by the investor for a larger return upon his money, the feeling in Continental quarters that no more bond issues will be accepted unless there is an end to political conflict in the States, are all deterrents which Mr. Roosevelt would not overlook, however much they have been overworked by the "bear" party of organized depression.

For a year and more there has been trouble with the works. President Taft was confronted by more than mere speculators for the rise have realized. He had to conform to Rooseveltian sentiment, dodge adverse trade balances, solve the problem of altering 1907 wage schedules to conform to 1910 inflation in the prices of necessities.

Following Mr. Roosevelt, and of paramount consequence to patrons of "the tape," Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan accentuated the effect of the ex-President's declination to be drawn into controversy. For months, when the cork was out of Wall Street, Mr. Morgan declined to die or to say why stories were being taken off prices instead of those prices going skyscraping. He brings comfort to the "bulls" and discomfort for the "bears" who had everything to themselves. It is his special province to appear opportunely, to put all sorts of millions into markets during crises and to take millions more out when he needs them elsewhere. At this writing there are those who have overstayed the "bear" market, just as there were many others who thought the "bull" movement had not culminated a year ago. The "bears" would prefer to greet Mr. Morgan's astral self. He talks in monosyllables but when he says "buy" the encircling gloom is swathed in sunshine.

In American finance Mr. Morgan is a miracle worker. It is a week or two only since he was in *extremis*. The "bears" tearfully telegraphed to brokers' offices that Mr. Morgan had "a turn for the worse." The Wall Street fabricator dolefully notified the demoralizing influence his demise would have. Instead of obliging the "bears," Mr. Morgan betook himself from the Riviera to Paris and Prince's Gate and incidentally encouraged the sale of a hundred million or two of railroad bonds. As architect and arbiter to a great extent, as the prime mover in what has been created in the United States in the past fifteen years, Mr. Morgan not only preserved silence but he felt that his attitude of non-participation in the discussion as to what was wrong with Wall Street affairs was wisest. To have admitted that American financial institutions were helpless to remedy what only a drastic house-cleaning could accomplish would not have facilitated the normal re-adjustment in process. When the downward pace was too precipitous the Morgan interests have intervened with what support was considered requisite to obviate panic. Otherwise the market was purposely at loose ends.

No sooner had Mr. Morgan reached the other side than the copper producers were at loggerheads. Prior to this departure he had convinced them of the stupidity of over-production. With characteristic tact he induced all the factors to reduce their output 10 per cent. To that the Guggenheims, the Standard Oil faction, the Calumet & Hecla and the Phelps, Dodge people agreed. Presently the Amalgamated interests increased their output and the Guggenheims, with their big porphyry copper properties met the increase. A free-for-all fight has been going on that has encouraged Wall Street "bears" to anticipate lower prices for copper shares and the metal. It will develop upon Mr. Morgan to prevent further conflict.

Stock Exchange Elections.

As a result of the elections of the Toronto Stock Exchange held June 21, Mr. W. H. Brouse, of Brouse, Mitchell & Co., was elected President, the office held for the past two years by Mr. J. O. Buchanan. Under the rules of the Exchange no member is allowed to remain President for over two consecutive years, but after he is a year out of office, he is eligible for re-election. Mr. F. G. Osler was elected Vice-President, and so is in line to be elected President next year. The new Secretary is Mr. E. B. Freeland, and the other officers are as follows:—

Treasurer—S. Temple Blackwood.
Executive Committee—Messrs. J. O. Buchanan, G. Tower Ferguson and E. D. Fraser.

Auditors—Messrs. F. K. Niven and G. W. Blaikie.
The Exchange has a financial statement at the end of each year, but the details customarily are not made public. The Exchange has now a membership of forty-two, which is within three of the prescribed limit of 45 seats provided for in the by-laws now in force. When these remaining seats have been sold it would not be surprising to see the price paid for a seat vacated either for death or other cause, assume a good deal larger proportions than in the past.

To Clip Wings of Unsound Promoter

Western Boards of Trade to Memorialize Local Governments in behalf of New Districts.

The seventh annual convention of the Western Boards of Trade held last week at Brandon developed an amount of important business. The organization includes the boards of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and many delegates were present.

The Prince Albert delegation at the Friday morning session introduced a motion calling upon the Provincial Governments to clip the wings of the unsound mine promoter in the new districts, and this passed unanimously. The motion follows:

"Whereas it is certain that with the construction of the Hudson Bay Railroad considerable mining areas will be opened up in the north of Saskatchewan and the N.W.T.; and,

"Whereas this will almost inevitably lead to the flotation of schemes devised for the sole purpose of fleecing unsuspecting investors;

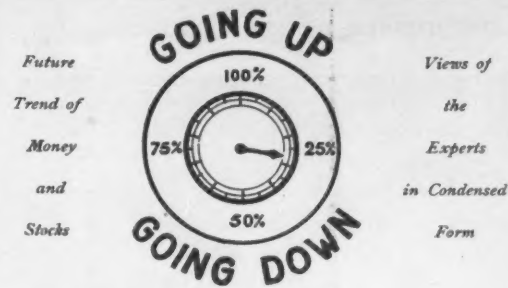
"Therefore be it resolved that representations be made to the provincial governments urging them to make even more strong the legislation in the matter of mining and similar company promotion and the sale of stock in such companies."

Judge McGuire said that men from abroad were influencing local men to invest in questionable schemes, and a bill should be passed against it. Any man soliciting subscriptions for stock should have a copy of his prospectus with him.

Mr. Woodward seconded the motion.
Mr. Georgeson favored it. He spoke of the practice of having dummy directors, and said that the names of men of high standing were sometimes used to mislead the investors.

The motion carried.

In his report on the cost of construction of the railroads of the United States, Mr. Slason Thompson, of the Chicago Bureau of Railway News and Statistics, says: "Incomplete as are the figures of the cost of the Railways of the United States, and exclusive as they are of the millions put back into the properties for additions, betterments, and reconstruction in the process of operation, yet the statistics of the cost of construction and equipment afford a complete answer to all charges that American railroads are over-capitalized." According to the report, the physical valuations of American railroads indicate a cost per mile of over \$80,000.



Town Topics:

Wheat.

Chas. Head & Co. (R. R. Bongard): The market creeps gradually but surely upward. With money at prevailing rates the interest return is satisfactory. The outlook would seem to favor the patient holding of good stocks.

Herbert H. Ball in Toronto World: Speculative sentiment flat. No interest in speculation for the time being.

R. B. Lyman & Co. (R. B. Holden): Watch wheat. Improved position should better the rails.

E. & C. Randolph (J. J. Dixon): The course of the wheat market acted as a detriment to buying on the part of the bulls.

Toronto Globe Financial: Lending institutions recalling advances to brokers. This tightens up distribution of new securities overhanging the market.

Cobalts: General list is slumpy; with leaders firm for the week.

The St. Paul "Pioneer Press" publishes an article estimating that 10,000 men had been laid off by the North-western roads recently, or are about to be laid off. It is estimated that the Northern Pacific has given orders to lay off 2,500 men, the Great Northern 3,000, and the Chicago & North-western 600. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul discharged between 1,000 and 1,200 men during the first part of June. It is also said that the Atchison has laid off 4,000 men, and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific 1,500.

Gold imports into the United States for the month of May amounted to \$3,143,338, as compared with exports of only \$717,687, making an import excess of gold for the month of \$2,425,650. In April the exports totalled \$36,283,625, as compared with imports of \$2,100,918.

The Cincinnati Price Current says:—"Winter wheat has steadily improved during the past week. The plant is heading out in good shape. In Missouri and Kansas harvesting will begin during the next week, while in Oklahoma and Texas, threshing has commenced."

CALABASH

High Grade SMOKING MIXTURE



2 oz. tin costs	25c
4 " " "	40c
8 " " "	75c
16 " " "	\$1.50

PACKED IN HUMIDOR TINS

THE MOVEMENT "NORTH"

Residential districts in Toronto are gradually moving north. All centrally located districts are crowded. People are getting tired of the noisy, crowded and unhealthy surroundings. They are moving where they can enjoy the pure fresh air, beautiful green lawns and flowers.

LAWRENCE PARK

offers the best opportunity for home builders. It is bound to increase in value within the next year, and we have taken every care to make Lawrence Park a beautiful home district. Mr. Brooke, a noted English landscape gardener, is in charge of the improvement of the estate.

If you have not seen the property, take the Metropolitan Railway to Glen Grove. We have an office right there, and our agent will show you the lots. If you motor up, you will have no difficulty in locating the property—east side of Yonge Street, at Glen Grove.

Dovercourt Land, Building and Savings Company, Limited

24 Adelaide Street East.

Telephone M. 7280

Compressed Air Produced by Rushing Water Now Works the Drills at Cobalt Mines—Plant of Cobalt Hydraulic Co.



Plant of the Cobalt Hydraulic Power Co. at Ragged Chutes.

Fasken is a name to conjure with nowadays up Cobalt way. Hon. Adam Beck and David Fasken both have biblical first names, and both have been largely instrumental in ushering in an era of cheap power where it will do the most good. Beck is covering the province pretty well with his governmental scheme, while the Cobalt Hydraulic Power Company, of which David Fasken is president, is concerned mostly with Cobalt and the mines.

Utilizing an idea that the ancient Egyptians may have employed, this company is shooting compressed air into the mines at a reduction per horse power that is relegating many of the former power plants to the scrap heap, and that is cutting down the daily expense of operating a

TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT has secured the above striking photographs illustrating the means whereby the free air of the universe is propelled by rushing water and stored until a pressure of eight atmospheres is produced, and thus compressed the air is driven through a pipe nine miles in length and thence through feed pipes into the mines, where it runs the drills and other appliances. The whole plant is the acme of simplicity, but it has been constructed with great engineering care. The article that follows explains the method used to secure the air compression, and deals also with the benefit accruing to the camp following the construction of this unique plant.

The plant of the Cobalt Hydraulic Power Co., which has just been started to supply power to the Cobalt Camp, is one of the most interesting pieces of engineering in Ontario. It was constructed to furnish compressed air to the mines in the district, taking the place of steam compressors, and the system is remarkable for its simplicity and efficiency.

The plant is located on the Montreal River at Ragged Chutes, the longest rapids in the vicinity of Cobalt. Here the water tumbles and foams over the rocks for more than 1,000 feet; the fall from the head to the foot

are driven to 350 feet below the surface and are steel lined throughout.

At the foot of the intake shaft is a tunnel over 1,000 feet long, and extending under the bed of the river. The tunnel is 22 feet wide and 26½ feet high at the foot of the intake shafts, and 42 feet high at the tail shaft. Thus a large air chamber is formed into which the air may be collected. From the air chamber a feed pipe extends to the surface, which is connected with the discharge pipe system. The water goes up the discharge shaft, which is 24 feet in diameter, and flows out again into the river.

There is not a wheel or a piece of complicated machinery in the whole works.

The theory upon which the plant is constructed is a very old one. The water that is flowing rapidly traps and carries along with it many particles of air, and the swifter the flow the more air caught by the water. When the rushing stream is diverted into the intake basin and swirls into the pipes it carries with it large quantities of air. The sucking power is increased by the various devices for accelerating the flow of water, the cutting down of the diameter of the intake head, and the sheer drop of 350 feet to the bottom of the tunnel. When the water reaches the bottom of the shafts it strikes two steel sheathed concrete cones, which liberate the air and diminish the speed of the flow. As the tunnel is horizontal the speed is still further diminished as it flows through it, and the air particles have an opportunity to escape. When it is collected into the air chamber it is under a pressure of 125 lbs. or approximately 8 atmospheres. This is amply sufficient to run the air drills in the mines.

The escape of the air with the water through the discharge shaft is prevented by a shoulder of rock which acts as a valve. The water is kept at a constant level by the exhaust pipe, which goes up to the surface from the air chamber and at times shoots a jet of water over 500 feet into the air, making probably the most spectacular geyser in the world. The force and beauty of this enormous jet of aerated water may be partially appreciated from the accompanying photograph.

The main delivery pipe is 9 miles long, constructed of 40 ft. seamless lengths. The pipes are 20 inches in diameter. These deliver the air into the heart of the Cobalt camp. It is then distributed by radiating lines into various mines. To provide for the great change in temperature, expansion joints have been set at intervals along the pipe line.

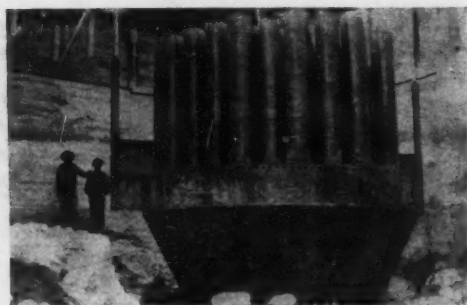
The Cobalt plant is the largest so-called natural compressor in the world. Its capacity is approximately 5,500 horse power, and though it has been in operation only a short time, its efficiency has been clearly demonstrated. It has reduced the power cost in the Cobalt camp from

between three and four hundred dollars per horse power per year, which it was when steam compressors were used, to a figure more closely approaching \$50 per horse-power per year. In addition to this the air is delivered at a constant pressure, free from moisture and at atmospheric temperature.

These desirable features add a great deal to the possibilities of the camp, as not only may the well established and operating mines be enabled to greatly increase their development without going to the expense of enlarging their old plants or erecting new and expensive compressor machinery, but the owners of properties as yet undeveloped

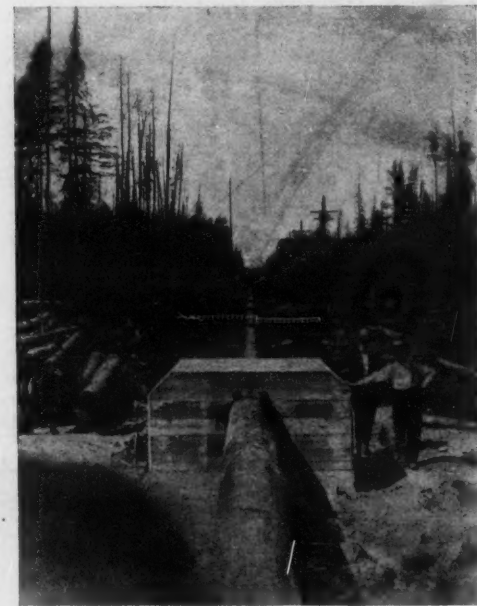


Shooting a 500-foot jet.



Conical intake head.

of the rapid is about 50 feet. To harness this mighty head of water, a concrete dam is thrown across the river. The dam is 660 feet in length. This diverts the water through four intake gates, which let it into a large concrete basin. The basin contains two intake heads 16 feet in diameter, and each containing 66 pipes 14 inches in diameter. As will be seen by the photograph, the intake heads are conical in shape, the diameter being reduced to 9 feet at the bottom of the spiders where the water enters into the intake shafts. These intake shafts



Section of the nine-mile pipe line.

A Warning to Land Speculators

By H. M. P. ECKARDT.

AS the movement of wealthy farmers from the Western States into Saskatchewan and Alberta grows in importance, the newspapers in the big Republic are giving a larger and larger share of attention to the financial effects of the emigration. In the last abstract of condition of the national banks of the United States the figures of the loan account caused much anxious discussion. For the year there was an expansion of \$516,000,000 by banks outside of New York city. It sometimes happens that when the national banks as a whole show a heavy expansion of loans the greater part of the increase takes place in the figures of the banks in New York city as a result of active speculations in Wall Street stocks. But on this present occasion that explanation does not cover the case, for the New York city banking institutions taken by themselves show a decrease of loans. Land speculation in Canada gets the blame for a considerable part of the movement of inflation.

Usually when a huge expansion of the loan account occurs there is seen a corresponding increase in the deposits. It is easy to understand how that should be. Jones borrows \$50,000 from his bank to carry through a business deal. He puts in his note for that amount and the bank credits the proceeds to his current account. So there ensues an increase of \$50,000 in its loans and of \$50,000 in its deposits. But Jones does not intend to leave the \$50,000 in his deposit account. He proceeds to use it—giving Brown a cheque for \$10,000, Smith one for \$20,000, Robinson one for \$10,000, and so on. Each of these gentlemen, upon receiving Jones' cheque, deposits it to his own account, and even when they deal at banks other than Jones' bank, the distribution of the funds may still leave the total of banking loans and the total of banking deposits \$50,000 greater than was the case before Jones borrowed the money.

But that is not the course of affairs with the banks of the Western States. Quoting the New York Evening Post: "The most striking increases (in loans) were in the eight weeks between January 31 and March 29. This, according to Western bankers, was the period of emigration to Canada by farmers in the West and Southwest who borrowed heavily from their banks to take up cheap land in the Dominion. Most of those who did this sold their old farms to people who in many instances obtained from their banks a large portion of the purchase money."

Ordinarily individual deposits always enlarge as loans increase, and the reason why the huge expansion of last February and March was not accompanied by a heavy

gain in deposits was, in the judgment of Chicago bankers, because deposits were withdrawn from banks at the West and lodged with Canadian institutions."

A week or so later a leading Toronto daily published a dispatch from an Omaha, Nebraska, correspondent, which has been widely circulated in Canada. The bankers of Nebraska have generally notified farmers that no loans will hereafter be made for purposes of outside speculation, particularly in Western and Canadian lands. Too much money going out of the State in land deals is the cry of the banking fraternity, and since some of them look for tight money this summer, the refusals to lend money for speculative purposes have grown decidedly.

In connection with this movement of the Nebraska bankers there are two questions which will have considerable interest for Canadians. The first is, "Will this new banking attitude have a material effect in checking the movement of cash and of immigrants from that State into the Dominion?" and the second, "Is the movement likely to spread to other States?" With regard to the first question it can be said that if the Nebraska bankers generally adopt the policy referred to, the fact should tend to reduce the flow of speculative capital into our Western provinces, but it is not likely that it would lessen the immigration movement materially. At present there are a considerable number of parties in the Western States who borrow from their banks and buy Canadian lands not for settlement but for speculation. This movement should wane, and possibly if it does, the land market in Saskatchewan and Alberta will be affected. It may transpire that these parties will be forced to sell part of their Canadian holdings in order to liquidate debts; and if that occurs on a large scale, there might be interesting happenings in Western Canada.

Then, as regards the movement of settlers, it is well known that it has been stimulated by the ability of the American farmers to sell their lands in the United States at high prices and to purchase good lands cheaply in Canada. A cessation of bank loans on land in the Western States would most certainly tend to lower the selling price of farms there, and thus, to some extent, lessen the inducement of farmers to sell out and move.

Taking up the second question, one may say, without much hesitation, that there is a strong probability of the movement spreading to the other Western States. The basic reason for it is that the banks in that territory are over-loaned, or somewhat "stretched," so to speak. The proper corrective is to curtail and liquidate those speculative land loans. They are dangerous things for a bank to become involved with, and in this country the laws and the banking sentiment are strongly against them. No doubt the bankers of the Western States will be all the

readier to put curtailment into effect because of their belief that it may have some influence in keeping their good farmers at home. But, while the difference between the price of farm lands north of the boundary and south of it remains what it is to-day, there is no fear that immigration of wealthy United States farmers will cease or slacken materially. However, the land boomers in Western Canada will do well to heed the developments in the Western States to which attention has been drawn.

Financial Paragraphs

The following message was received last week by the Toronto office of Charles Head & Co.:

Dry weather in the Northwest is causing the bulge; on the extreme bulges should be sold. We get following from Minneapolis: The general tenor of crop news from three States is unfavorable. The complaint is that we have to face the most serious condition in the Northwest since the black rust year. Rain will do a great deal to offset present unfavorable conditions.

The Travellers' Life Assurance Company of Canada, head office, Montreal, has appointed Arthur P. Earle, of Boston, as secretary and actuary. Mr. Earle resigns an official position with the Columbian National Life Insurance Company, a prominent Massachusetts institution, to go to Montreal. Mr. Earle is a Canadian, and received his early insurance training in the office of the North American Life of Toronto, under the veteran actuary, Mr. William McCabe, and Mr. T. Bradshaw, now managing director of the Imperial Life of Toronto.

The traffic earnings of the Grand Trunk Railway System for the week ending June 14 show an increase of \$95,733, the net returns being \$891,252.

C.P.R. traffic earnings for the week ended June 14, 1910, \$1,902,000; for the same week last year, \$1,478,000. Increase, \$424,000.

Officials of the Toronto Railway Company expect that the differences with the men will be settled at a series of conferences between the Manager and the men.

City Auditor Walter Sterling, of Toronto, reports on the finances of the city for the year:—The debenture debt is as follows:—Total bonded debt, \$35,972,988.17; authorized, but not issued, \$5,150,000; gross, \$41,122,988.17; less sinking funds, \$9,323,590.48; net bonded and authorized, \$31,799,397.69. The total receipts for 1909 were \$15,273,954.06, and the disbursements, \$12,779,

ed may prospect them without a large outlay of capital.

The plant is built under the "Taylor System," Mr. C. H. Taylor, of Montreal, having personally supervised its installation, and the whole work was constructed under the general direction of Messrs. Viele, Blackwell & Buck, hydraulic engineers, of New York, who kept large corps of men employed on the ground throughout the construction.

378.87. There was a balance of \$2,494,575.19 on hand on December 31, 1909.

Trading both at Montreal and Toronto is of such slight proportions these days that there is a possibility that the Stock Exchanges may close from Thursday, June 20, over the United States national holiday, July 4, to reopen July 5.

The estimated area and condition of the principal field crops, as put forth by the Census and Statistics Office at Ottawa shows that the total area this year of wheat is 9,295,000 acres, which is an increase over last year of 1,554,400 acres.

J. H. Plummer announced at the annual meeting in Montreal last week of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company that \$31,000,000 worth of shares in the merger corporation had been exchanged for shares of Dominion Steel and Dominion Coal Companies. Mr. Plummer was confident that the title Canadian Steel Corporation would be retained by his company, as the people behind the Hamilton consolidation had given way gracefully, and had abandoned their claim to the use of this same name. It was announced also that about ninety per cent. of shares of these constituent Steel and Coal companies were in the hands of officials of the merged concerns, so that shareholders appear to have accepted the situation as it stands. The following directors were elected:—Sir H. Montagu Allan, Geo. Caverhill, Hon. Geo. A. Cox, H. F. Dimock, Hon. L. J. Forget, Col. James Mason, Hon. Robert MacKay, Hon. David MacKeen, Wm. McMaster, Frederick Nicholls, Col. Sir H. M. Pellatt, J. H. Plummer, W. G. Ross, Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, J. Reid Wilson.

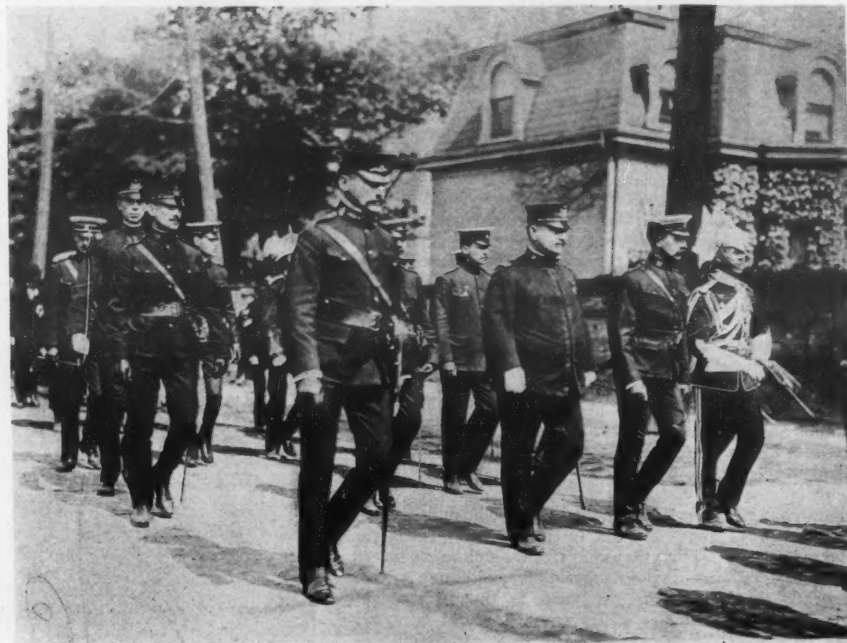
R. G. Dun & Co. report the following failures within the Provinces for the week, as compared with previous weeks:

Date.	Ont.	Que.	Man.	Alta.	Sask.	B.C.	N.S.	N.B.	P.E.I.	Total.
June 16	3	12	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	24
June 9	8	14	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	26
June 2	6	7	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	21
May 26	4	7	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	25
May 19	3	9	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	23
May 12	11	9	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	33

SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF THE QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES, TORONTO



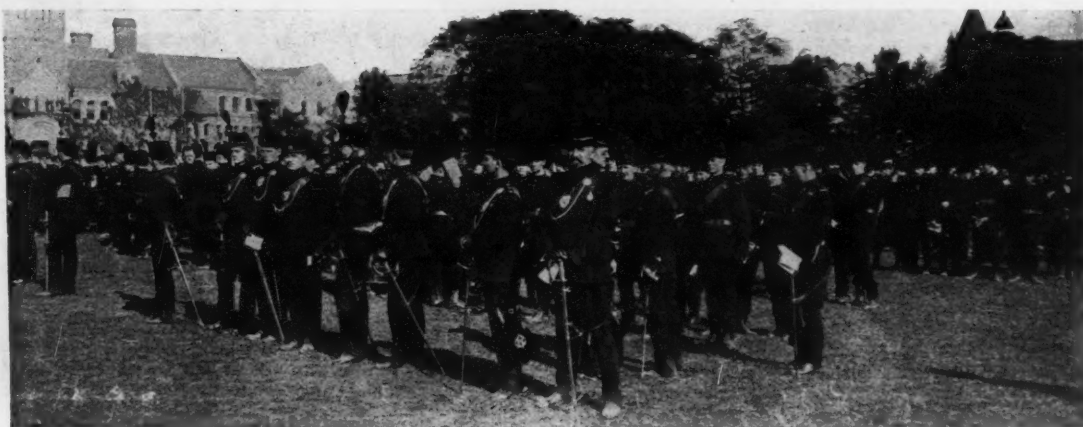
Ex-members of the Queen's Own Rifles lined up in front of the Armouries.



Representatives of other corps present, including two United States Army officers.



Surpliced Choristers at the Q.O.R. memorial service on University lawn, Sunday, June 19.



Q.O.R. members and ex-members at the memorial service on University lawn, Sunday, June 19.



Colonel Sir Henry Pellatt greeting guests at the garden party given by him at the National Exhibition grounds on Saturday, June 18. Several thousand persons were present.



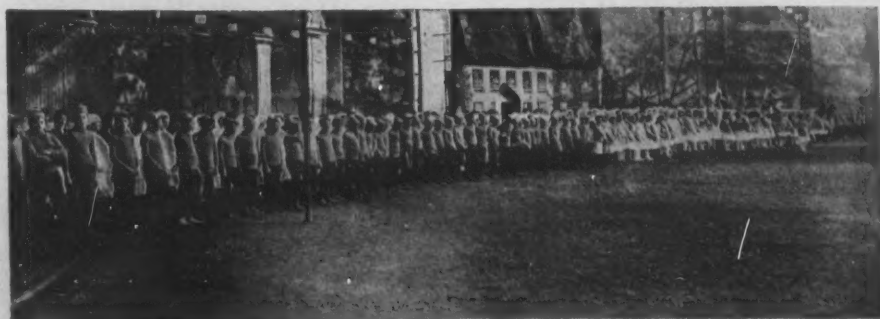
Colonel Sir Henry Pellatt in his regalia as "Dawn of the Morning," Chief of the Six Nation Indians.



The Lieutenant-Governor and officers of the Toronto Garrison at the Q.O.R. memorial service on University lawn, Sunday, June 19.



War Dance by Six Nation Indians in Q.O.R. pageant, which illustrates the history of Upper Canada.



Children who took part in Q.O.R. celebration and pageant.



Mrs. (Dr.) Winnett, as Laura Secord, in the Q.O.R. Pageant.



Group of Six Nation Indians who took part in Q.O.R. celebration.



The Point of View

THE women of England are leaving no stone unturned in their efforts to secure the passage of the Woman's Suffrage Conciliation Bill, the measure that, if it becomes law, will give a certain number of women possessed of the necessary property qualifications, the right to vote.

Ever since the suffrage agitation assumed an acute stage in England, the women have placed faith in the powers of great processions to force upon the public the knowledge that women were in deadly earnest in their efforts to secure the vote. Accordingly, the other day, London saw another of these huge processions, when the presence of University graduates, five hundred strong, and all in academic dress, as well as many women of title, went far towards contradicting the statement so often made that intellectual women and those who have plenty of this world's goods are not interested in the struggle. The procession was ten thousand strong, and on its march to Albert Hall was variously acclaimed, although it is generally understood that the man in the street takes the question of woman's suffrage much more seriously than he did on the occasion of that great afternoon procession from Hyde Park to Exeter Hall which took place about three years ago, and was the first of these mammoth demonstrations. Then it looked as if victory was far away, and few who sat on the platform at Exeter Hall that day had the hope that within three years the general attitude would have changed to such an extent that the question of women's suffrage would be taken up by a committee formed of members of different parties in the House of Commons.

It was on behalf of the Woman's Suffrage Conciliation Bill that the demonstration was held, and in support of the measure all the various Woman's Suffrage Associations, militant and otherwise, banded together. At the Albert Hall meeting it was decided to petition Parliament to pass the Bill at the present session. Should this be done the number of voters in Great Britain will be materially increased and women will in part, at least, have secured the boon for which they have worked so long and so earnestly.

The procession itself was an evidence that all women who want the vote are willing to work together when the need arises for concerted action. Furthermore, the procession included so many representatives of different aims and interests that the old belief that only a few irresponsible enthusiasts wanted to vote must give way to the certainty that women of intellect and position as well as their less fortunate sisters are working with might and

a pint of water. The burning of pyrethrum in a room is also advocated.

It certainly begins to look as if the crusade against the fly would sweep over the country, and no one can deny that it is time that all people realized the menace that lies in the presence of the annoying little pests that have been proved to be as dangerous as they are tormenting.



At Niagara Camp: Group outside the tent of the 39th Regiment. In the centre is senior Bandmaster Sutton, who has been at camp annually for thirty-eight years.

Usually there is a good word to be said for most things, but the defender of the fly is yet to be heard from. Flies and mosquitoes are now in the same class and both should be kept out of the home if disease and possibly death are

fused the boon, she proceeded to show him which was the better of the two. In order to do so she threw her arm around his neck and held him so tightly that he could make no outcry. She then dragged him into a hallway and with a little assistance proceeded to help herself to the price of a ferry ticket and any more loose change he

young woman, but it is the exception who creates the stir in the world. It doesn't much matter whether she is holding up a man to take his pocket-book away from him in true footpad fashion, or agitating against a would-be member of Parliament in some unfriendly constituency, she is doing something, and she is proving that she is able



At Niagara Camp: "C" Squadron, Governor-General's Body Guard, cleaning saddles. The officer in charge is Capt. Streight.

might have about him. In the meantime her companion tapped the victim on the head a few times with a hammer. When help arrived the assailants had fled and no-

to complete the work in hand. The woman of action is as busy as a bee these days, and if she occasionally gets into mischief, it's no wonder. She follows her instincts wherever they may lead her, and if she develops a fondness for crime it is no more a matter of surprise than if her twin brother, possessing a mind of similar calibre, should decide that crooked methods paid better than straight ones.

The quality of mind possessed by men and women is much alike, but in the past the woman has not had freedom to grow. Her mind was lopped and pruned and nourished and cultivated in a manner which resulted in a charming little growth as quaint and at times quite as unlovely as a dwarfed Japanese tree. To-day she has her opportunities, and whatever her failures, no matter how great her mistakes, she is able to feel that she alone is responsible for them and that like her brother she must accept the responsibility for her own actions. Freedom brings drawbacks with it, but the chances are that few women who have awakened up to the possibilities now in their grasp, will refuse to accept the bad with the good. Women are no longer in leading strings and it's up to them to show that they have deserved freedom.

A French Socialist Deputy, Marcel Sembat, has announced his belief that a training in art and music would go far towards preventing the commission of crimes by the young. He says, and certainly with some truth, that when a youth commits a crime it is usually in order to obtain the means of becoming more attractive to some member of the other sex. Provide a young man with skill in music, or art, and you will give him an advantage in his association with the young women of his class, an advantage that money or gifts cannot successfully rival.

Perhaps M. Sembat is right. Associations and environment have a wonderful effect on the development of character. It is quite possible that if a young man be taught to play the coronet, the accordion or the flute he may develop the most pacific qualities and be rightfully estimated to have passed beyond the temptation to purloin the goods of another. But, as usual, there is another side to the question. Think of the result of such musical development upon the nerves of the neighbors! Is it right to provide against potential criminality in apparently harmless youths, at the possible cost of driving otherwise



At Niagara Camp: "C" Squadron, Governor-General's Body Guard, about to start to the field of the sham battle.

main to give at least a few of the women of England the chance to vote.

THE frisky little fly looks as if it were about to see its finish. Long years ago the orderly housewife banished it from her home and ever since war has been made upon the buzzing little bother until nothing possessed of less than its persistency could possibly have managed to continue to make itself such an unqualified nuisance and have escaped the persecutions to which it has been subjected.

The only thing about winter that seriously recommends itself to some people is the fact that flies and cold weather do not thrive at one and the same time. When mittens, mufflers, and overshoes are in season, the fly isn't. That's what helps reconcile the world to chilblains, frosted ears and red noses. Infinitely better would it be to carry a hot potato in each pocket in order to banish chills than to fish a fly out of the milk pitcher while playing a palm leaf fan and wearing as little extra raiment as possible.

For years all sorts of attempts have been made by individuals either from aesthetic or other motives to banish the fly from the home, and now a concerted effort is suggested by the Department of Agriculture. From the Entomological Division of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, comes a circular full of timely advice as to how to deal with the fly nuisance in order to keep these germ-carrying creatures away from the home. It points out that house flies are most serious carriers of the germs of certain diseases such as typhoid and tuberculosis and strongly advises that a thorough crusade be carried on for the extermination of the pest. Points emphasized in the circular include the facts that flies breed chiefly in stable refuse, and in decaying vegetable and animal matter, and that such should be banished; that no fly is free from germs, and that the best way to exterminate them is to prevent them breeding. Food should be kept covered, and windows screened if flies are to be banished from the home, their presence indicating that either filth or insanitary conditions exist in the neighborhood. Flies may be killed by means of a weak solution of formalin or formaldehyde exposed in saucers in the rooms, this solution being made by adding a teaspoonful of formaldehyde to

not to follow their advent. The fly was once disliked because it was a nuisance, it must now be excluded because it is a menace. An edict of banishment has gone forth against it; may there be no return from exile.

sional "beau" were supposed to be the height of her ambition. To-day we have changed all that. Where man has gone woman believes that she, too, may go, and immediately proceeds to prove the fact while the world



At Niagara Camp: Young militiamen off duty taking turn about in photographing each other.

THE people who object to the strenuous woman seem to have a certain amount of right on their side, for the female footpad has made her appearance. In New York the other night, when a mere male pedestrian was asked by a woman for the price of a ferry ticket and re-

stares open-mouthed at her escapades. As things are at present it looks as if woman intended to show just what she can do, not altogether because she wants to, but from a sense of duty. A wide veranda, a box of chocolates, and the latest magazine still hold allurements for the average

kindly neighbors to the stage of desperation wherein one commits murder though mindful of the penalty? Life has a good many difficulties as it is. Why add to them by letting loose upon the world a horde of young men who practise scales until the air is hideous, and who diffuse discords while a nerve-racked community cries for help when there is none? Almost, one is tempted to believe, there are worse things than crime; certainly there are more noisy ones.

THAT anything new still appeals to women is proved by the fact that the other day an English lady tried to fly, paying rather a large amount in order to be the first passenger to float skyward in Graham White's bi-plane. Her willingness to pay high for this exclusive novelty would probably not have come to light but for the fact that the bi-plane soon after it started fell from a distance of ten feet to the ground and was badly damaged. Fortunately neither the aviator nor the passenger was injured.

For the first flight the lady who wished to fly paid £126. She would probably have achieved the same result much more cheaply had she climbed a friendly apple tree and then jumped from a branch to the ground. The risk wouldn't have been as great and if she had broken a few bones in the process it would have been easy to arrange in anticipation of casualties for first aid. It seems rather false economy to throw away hundreds of dollars in a flying feat that didn't come off. However, the venturesome lady passenger has also secured the right to accompany Graham White on his second and third trips for merely nominal sums, and doubtless she finds the game worth the candle. Still it does seem, provided it is the game and not the name she is after in this matter of flying, that she would do better to choose the apple tree. The effect would be just as good and the saving of expense would also be a consideration.

Madame



Love is an intermittent fever in which each attack is brought on by a new cause.

Ingratitude is the ladder by which ambition's goal is frequently reached.

Many a bridge fiend is the architect of his own fortune.

Birthdays are the milestones which tell how far we have travelled but not how far we must go.

An affinity is the person a man would have seen in curl papers had he married her.

He who rates another's honor low seldom measures himself by a high standard.

Even a professional appraiser may make a mistake when estimating his own worth.

He who can rise above custom has a chance of achieving the impossible.

The man who floats with the stream goes down instead of up in life.

C. C. M.

What I Wanted To Be

Well Known Men Talk of Their Boyish Ambitions.

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SOME of the most distinguished men of the day have had boyish dreams of a very different career to that which they actually followed; Sir Felix Schuster, the eminent financier, for example, confessed to the writer that his earliest ambition was to become a great musician. "As a young boy," said Sir Felix Schuster, "I was, as I am now, intensely fond of music; at the age of twelve, however, I suffered from rheumatism in my fingers which made it impossible for me ever to hope that I could acquire sufficient technical skill to become a professional pianist. Only for this fact I might have devoted myself to the career of a musician."

Admiral Sir Edmund Fremantle, on the other hand has entirely realized his boyish ambitions. "As a boy," said this distinguished naval officer, "even before I went to school at the age of nine, I resolved to go to sea, and attain what distinction I could in the Navy; I never had any other ambition, I determined to like the Navy, and I did like it from my entry at the age of 13, till I retired as a full admiral at the age of 65."

Mr. Louis Parker admits that he never fulfilled his boyish ambition, and perhaps it is just as well that this is so. "My boyish ambition," said Mr. Parker, "was to be a robber knight, and live in a totally inaccessible castle on the Rhine, and swoop down on the passing wayfarers, strip them of all their possessions, and put them to death with revolting tortures. Alas, I have only incompletely succeeded, but there is yet time."

"I find it difficult now to recall much about the aspirations of my boyhood," said Sir Vansittart Bowater, "I remember, however, clearly enough having a great desire to become a soldier and distinguish myself in arms like my ancestor, General Sir Edward Bowater, who was killed at Waterloo. I think I may say I was always ambitious to succeed, and was never content until I had become captain of my football club and cricket eleven. My present ambition is to become Lord Mayor of London."

"In my early boyhood," confessed Mr. Melton Prior, the famous war correspondent, to the writer when taxed on the subject of his youthful ambition, "I became after reading a large number of tales of an adventurous character, filled like many another lad with a great desire to meet with some adventures myself and so after debating a little while the best way to go in search of them I hid myself on board a steamer plying between Boulogne and London. The only adventure I met with, however, was that I became so cruelly sick that I greatly rejoiced when my hiding place was discovered by one of the sailors. I was taken before the captain, who read me a severe lecture on the folly of my conduct, and set me to perform a great deal of hard and disagreeable work during the remainder of the voyage. I came home at last in disgrace, but was soon reinstated in my old position in the family circle. I was just nine years old at the time."

Mr. Louis Wain's greatest ambition as a very young boy was to climb to the topmost branch of a certain fir tree. "One day I accomplished my ambition," said Mr. Wain, "but nearly ended my life at the same time, for the branch broke as I sat on it, and for this reason I prob-



LADY INVERCLYDE.
A daughter of the late Mr. Robert Nugent-Dunbar, Lady Inverclyde's marriage took place in 1891. This portrait of Lady Inverclyde is from Mr. Frank Dicksee's painting, which was exhibited this year at the Royal Academy, London.

ably bear in mind this particular youthful ambition more clearly than others I may have had."

The Hon. C. J. Rolls has certainly fulfilled his youthful aspirations. "So far back as I can remember," said Mr. Rolls, "I wanted to drive a mechanically propelled car and to travel in cloudland."

"As a tiny lad," confessed Sir John Kirk, "I had so far as I can now remember two desires—a hope that I might be the least bit of use in the world and that I might possess an ample library."

Mr. Mark Hambourg, the celebrated pianist, has quite fulfilled his boyish ambition, which he confessed was to become a great musician. "I remember," said Mr. Hambourg, "being taken one day by my nurse to hear a band, and was immensely fascinated by the power which the conductor seemed to exercise over the various instrumentalists. I was always longing after that to be in the same position as that conductor, and when I was about 12 years old realized my desire, for I then conducted one day a small amateur string band of which I was a member. I also accompanied the instruments on the piano."

Mr. Ellis Roberts, the distinguished painter of "Fair Women," who has painted every fashionable beauty of the day, has also realized the ambition of his boyhood, which was to excel in art. "I remember," said Mr. Roberts, often working at my sketches in play hours when I was at school, and wondering vaguely should I ever be able to earn my living as an artist. It seemed somehow then a very far away ambition, indeed it seemed almost as far even when I returned from Italy after having completed my studies in art. And then success came one day apparently all in a moment. I had painted portraits of Mrs. Holford's family, which were exhibited to a large party of friends at Dorchester House in Park Lane. I was invited to the party, and went, thinking perhaps that I might be offered one or two commissions, but before I had been an hour in the house I had booked enough orders for portraits to keep me busy for three years, and had to refuse a large number of commissions, among them being one from a Duchess."

Mr. Guy Laking, the King's Armourer, desired as a boy more than anything else to win a pony race, and whilst he was at school purchased a pony, and managed to realize his ambition at the cost of getting into very hot water with parental and school authorities. "In fact," said Mr. Laking, "in order to realize my ambition I had to run away from school but I won the race and that was what I wanted above all other things to do."

Mr. Laking was only about thirteen at that time. Later he began to turn his attention seriously to the study of works of art, on which he is now one of the greatest living authorities, and was appointed King's Armourer by King Edward a few years ago. Mr. Laking is also a member of the celebrated firm of Christies'.

"My boyish ambition," confessed Mr. Tom Browne, not long before his death, "was to be a painter of serious subjects, to produce pictures that would in after days be spoken of as old masterpieces. Well, these old masterpieces of the future are not yet finished nor even begun. When I was about sixteen I was apprenticed to a lithographic firm, and by way of relaxation after business, I used to make comic sketches, sometimes which did not involve so much mental exertion as did my more serious studies in art. Then one day some friends saw these sketches and praised them a lot, and much to my disgust ignored my serious work. I was strongly advised to send the comic sketches up to some London papers, which I did, and to my surprise they were all accepted and paid for, and I have been drawing comic sketches ever since; though I let painting slide for a while then, I have never let my boyish ambitions slide altogether out of sight."

The Care of Royal Robes.

QUEEN MARY'S gowns and robes are divided into two categories—State and ordinary—and have been kept in two separate apartments at Marlborough House known as the robe rooms, which open into each other; the walls of these rooms are lined with solid mahogany wardrobes, each wardrobe containing from four to eight gowns. The robe rooms are in charge of three maids, who, on the instructions of one of the Queen's Ladies, bring whatever gowns or dresses Her Majesty may intend to wear, to the Royal dressing-room.

The instructions are sent to the head robe maid over night; they are written on a card on which is set out the gowns that will be required by the Queen the following day and the time each is to be left in the Royal dressing-room. Each gown, by the way, in the Royal wardrobe is numbered, and is referred to by its number in the instructions to the robe maid.

Every gown and robe in the Royal Wardrobe is entered in a book with the date when it was ordered. When it is sent to the Royal dressing-room, the words "In use" are written against it, and, as a general rule, after an ordinary gown has been worn a dozen times, it leaves the Royal wardrobe.

When the Queen desires to order a new gown, the proprietor or manager of the firm of modistes who is to receive the order is instructed that Her Majesty will call at his establishment on a certain date and hour, when he is expected to be ready to attend on Her Majesty.

He must, of course, receive his Royal customer in a

private room. Several firms who are patronized by Royalty always arrange for a Royal customer to enter their establishment by a private door when they are honored with a Royal visit.

The Queen is shown a number of model gowns which are generally exhibited on a living model, but this is mainly done for the purpose of showing her materials, and how they look when they are made up, for, as a matter of fact, the new Queen, like the Queen-Mother, practically never orders a copy, or, at all events, an exact copy of a model gown.

Her Majesty, after she has inspected various models, indicates very exactly how she desires the gown she may order to be made up; her instructions are taken down by a shorthand writer, and are then read over to Her Majesty to see that her orders have been properly and correctly noted. The custom has been for the gown to be fitted on the Queen at Marlborough House, and it is always understood that she desires to have a gown fitted only once, so that the greatest care has to be taken to avoid the necessity of making any alteration in a Royal gown after it has been fitted on.

Royalties need not, by the way, trouble to think of what is, or is not, fashionable, for whatever they may choose to wear becomes at once the mode. But, at the same time, one very rarely sees a lady dressed quite like the Queen, except Royalties. The reason of this is obvious.

In matters of dress Royalties are a law unto themselves and desire to remain so. It has been understood among the ladies of the Queen-Mother's and Queen Mary's entourage that their dress must not follow too closely, or so closely as to be noticeable, the style and character of the Royal gowns.

The Queen, of necessity, spends upon her State robes a great deal of money, but on ordinary attire Her Majesty's annual outlay is, comparatively speaking, by no means large. Queen Mary's yachting costumes, for example, though made of the best navy blue serge, are very simply cut, and do not cost more than six or seven guineas.

Her Majesty has several hats which did not cost more than three or four guineas apiece. Three guineas is the usual price which the Queen pays for boots, which are made of the best kid. Of course, she has several almost priceless possessions which find a permanent place in the Royal wardrobe, and which could not be purchased for money. For instance, there are various examples of exquisite lace which have been used to adorn many of the



MISS LUCY DODGE.
Daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Lionel Guest, Miss Dodge is a granddaughter of the Hon. John Bigelow.

Queen's gowns, and some magnificent Indian embroidery work which the Queen has worn on several of her dresses.

At regular intervals a certain number of gowns and robes are removed from the Royal wardrobe, some of which are given to the robe maid or some near dependant of Royalty, and others are sold and the proceeds given away to charity. The Royal gowns are usually sold through a dress agency, and the transaction is conducted, as a rule, by the head robe maid. One strict condition of the sale to the dress agency is that the Royal gowns are never to be sold to anyone in England. This condition has been rigorously insisted upon since some few years ago a lady in society was seen at a wedding at St. George's, Hanover square, in a gown that had unmistakably once belonged to the Queen-Mother.

Her Majesty was present at the wedding and was greatly annoyed at the incident; ever since, the strictest orders have been given that the Royal gowns must never be sold for wear in England.

When the Queen travels, her gowns are packed in long robe trunks, says M.A.P. A list is given to the robe maid of the dresses the Queen desires to take with her, and the list is returned to one of the Queen's ladies when the packing of the robes has been finished, signed by the robe maid who is responsible for the packing of the dresses and gowns mentioned in the list.

Providing for a Prima Donna.

THAT Suzanne La Homa, the stage name of Mrs. Horace McDaniels at Muskogee, Okla., may be able to finish her musical education under the best instructors in foreign countries, the proposal has been made that each Cherokee citizen gives \$1 of his share of the \$3,500,000 soon to be paid to the Cherokees by the U.S. Government. This would make a fund of nearly \$30,000. Suzanne La Homa is a Cherokee by birth, being a member of the widely known Cobb family. She has a voice of brilliancy and purity, and is preparing herself for the operatic stage. In appearance she has the swarthy complexion, the flashing dark eye and the graceful movement of the Cherokee. Two years ago Mme. Schumann-Heink gave a recital at Muskogee, and consented to hear Suzanne La Homa sing. The popular singer was delighted with the Cherokee woman and became her patron, taking Suzanne with her to Berlin and choosing a teacher for her. Mme. La Homa lately returned to her home, that she might show her friends what progress she had made. She will again go to Europe this summer to resume her studies, and to fill an engagement with the National Opera Company in Rome.

"It is my desire and ambition," she said lately, "to distinguish myself as a Cherokee, singing and interpreting the songs of my people, after they have been translated into English."



A Honeymoon Story.

THEY are telling a very amusing story at the expense of a newly wedded pair who are by no means unknown in Toronto. Not so very long ago they departed on their honeymoon almost smothered in rice, confetti, and good wishes, and it was arranged that the honeymoon should extend over a period of four weeks. Once well away from the throng of relatives and friends who insisted upon emphasizing the fact that the bride and groom were newly married, the young pair had an exceedingly enjoyable trip, seeing everything that was to be seen in the Western—or was it Eastern? towns they visited.

According to the bride's story they had just been away a week and were having a late supper in one of the big restaurants, when to her horror, without a word to her or to the waiter, her husband suddenly jumped up, and fairly knocking over the tables and chairs in his flight, made for the entrance.

The bride was horror struck and all sorts of fancies flitted with lightning rapidity through her mind as she saw her lord and master disappear in the distance. She still sat where she was, too horrified to move, and thoroughly convinced that she had married a madman, when her husband sauntered back, his overcoat over his arm. Carefully adjusting it across the back of the chair nearest him, where he could keep his eye on it, he explained casually as he proceeded to finish his interrupted meal: "You see, my dear, I suddenly missed my coat and was determined the man who was carrying it off shouldn't escape, so I just made for the door and headed him off."

"Had you any trouble?" queried his wife, who was still limp and faint from her fright.

"O, dear no, I just ran my hand down the side of each man who went out, and when I found the one who had a hump under his coat, I just said, 'Look here, my friend, you've got my overcoat,' and sure enough, so he had, and had it doubled up under his own."

"He apologised and said it was absent-mindedness. If it hadn't been for you, my dear, I'd have given him a lesson that would have cured him of that complaint."

The honeymoon was interrupted by no further contretemps, and after a delightful trip they turned their faces homeward, determined to be back on scheduled time. They had planned their arrival for Saturday, as the bridegroom's business demanded his presence the following day, and they had written to tell his mother that she was to expect them on the last day of the week.

The train was on time and they arrived at the little town in which they were to live, quite early in the day, a little after noon in fact. Their way home led through the town, where everyone smiled and bowed and frankly showed their curiosity as to the new bride. At the edge of the town was the school house, and as they drove past it the bride expressed her surprise that the children should be playing about on a Saturday.

Her husband explained the matter by saying that the school yard was a pleasant one, and that the children had a habit of going there on holidays to play.

This satisfied her and she asked no more questions until they drew up in front of the home of the bridegroom's father, a big old-fashioned white house, about which there was no sign of life. Somewhat annoyed at the chilly reception, the son of the house stepped out of the rickety rig that had conveyed them from the station, paid the man what was owing, and was busy carrying his own and his wife's luggage to the verandah, when the screen door opened and his mother came out.

After all the necessary kissing and embracing had been indulged in, the groom's mother asked casually as she led the way into the house, "What caused the change in your plans?"

Her son looked his surprise. "What do you mean, mother?" he asked. "We haven't changed any plans."

"Why, yes, my dear, you said you'd be home on Saturday."

"Well, and so we are. Isn't this Saturday?"

"No, my boy, it's not. This is Thursday. You've come home two days too soon."

Since then both bride and bridegroom have heard a good deal about the folly of people who lose track of time, and the other day when a belated present turned out on investigation to be a perpetual calendar, both were extremely annoyed.



A PRETTY ENGLISH WOMAN.
The Viscountess Villiers is the daughter of the Earl of Kilmorney, and her marriage to Lord Villiers took place in 1908. Her father-in-law is the Earl of Jersey.



A SINGER AND HER SON.
Miss Ruth Vincent, who recently deserted musical comedy to win great success in opera comique in London, is, in private life, Mrs. Fraser.

Quaint Old Holland Customs in Ontario

By EDITH CAREW

THE province of Ontario possesses the purest type of Canadian people in Canada. Outside of the cities, there are few to be found who are not direct descendants of old Scotch, English or Irish settlers. Almost the only exceptions are the settlements of Pennsylvania Dutch who came across the border during the early colonization of the province and were among the sturdiest pioneers who helped make Ontario what it is to-day.

Nature made of them first of all, farmers. Their ancestors for centuries back had followed the pursuits of the soil. They are of the hard working brotherhood—whether from love of work or for money one cannot say with authority, but their work is always to a purpose and productive of results.

Like the Quakers, they refuse to believe that a minister possesses more grace or graces than other men. He is one of their own number, and follows his humble calling as a farmer on week days. But, when he enters the pulpit on Sundays to perform his duties as leader of the flock, it is with no more assumption of divine grace than when he is following the furrow in the fields. They are a people who live their religion and take it with them into the field or the workshop instead of leaving it behind them when they pass outside of the church doors. They stand for the highest principles of purity, thrift and frugality. Honesty is a synonym with their names. Poverty is unknown among them, and many are in good circumstances.

As citizens they cannot be said to be rated as thoroughly perfect. Their strict interpretation of Bible passages prevents them from progressing with the times. It



A GROUP OF MENNONITES.
This picture shows the three forms of dress worn by the women belonging to the sect.

is only recently that top-buggies and telephones were accepted as the proper necessities of the day.

This prejudice against progressive change has been applied far more strictly to their mode of dress than in other habits of life. The men wear felt hats the year round—regardless of the cold of winter or heat of summer. Their coats are plain and square cut. Their collars are seldom adorned with a tie, and their hair is cropped close to the back of the head squarely across. However, the men indulge in more variations of dress than do their good sisters. While the women of other creeds may be slaves of fashion, each trying to outdo her neighbor in the matter of dress, a Dutch woman—whether she be Dunkard or Mennonite—does not vary her costume from that of her sisters. The beautiful thought which inspires this uniformity of dress is that the humblest and the greatest shall meet as equal in all their religious gatherings. None shall be higher or lower than the others as indicated by their outward garb.

In obedience to the Scriptural mandate that woman shall not worship with uncovered head, they wear a covering of delicate lawn or net as a symbol of humility. This dainty cap is worn at morning prayer in their homes and at religious service in their church. It adorns the head of the bride, and of the candidate for church membership who kneels at the altar or in the running stream to receive the pouring water of baptism. Many wear it as they go about their daily tasks, saying that it gives them strength to accomplish that which they have prayed for aid to do.

The bonnets which they wear at all times when away from home are made of buckram, covered within and without, usually with silk, but in winter a warmer material like velvet is used. In midsummer, straw bonnets are sometimes used. These are always of uniform shape and size and tied with silk ribbon. They are always fashioned by their wearers, and cost about a dollar apiece.

The Dunkards are the better organized of the two denominations of the Dutch religion. They have never varied from any of these forms of dress, but the dress question has led to many dissensions in the Mennonite church and has resulted in four divisions of it. Each



A YOUNG DUNKARD.
The out-of-door costume worn winter and summer by the Dunkard women.

division still observes the custom of washing each other's feet before partaking of the sacrament.

The Old Mennonites are those who adhere absolutely to the older customs. The women wear only the plainest of tight fitting waists without collar or any adornment. A kerchief is worn about the neck and an apron of the same material as the dress completes the costume. Their head-covering is of net and is also made in the plainest style.

This branch conducts its service in Dutch or Low German and will not permit Sunday school, revival or testimonial meetings, and holds no religious service in the evening. Funerals in this and all other branches of the church must be conducted in the homes, as no corpse may cross the portals of the house in which they worship God. It is noticeable that in this division of the Mennonites there are no young girl members. They object to the severely plain clothes until they are married and then the initial step of church membership is taken.

The Reformed Mennonites add "the tippet" as an adornment to the plain waists. It is a pointed piece which is attached to a collar and the point tucks in at the waist. It adds much to the attractiveness of their dress and still preserves the quaint individuality of their costumes. Their service is in English, but Dutch is taught in their homes.

The New Mennonites have taken a step farther towards fashion's decree. They have doffed the bonnet for a plain hat, and wear the plainest style of shirtwaists. This is only done by the younger members and the older ones frown upon it as "pulling down their church," as they



OF THE OLD MENNONITE FAITH.
Women wearing the costumes of the original Mennonites, this dress being the cause of the division of the sect into several branches.

consider this modification of apparel as indicative of an advance towards more elaborate gowns.

The fourth division, or Pentecostal Brethren, dress in about the same fashion. All denominations and divisions refuse to wear jewelry, and the engagement or wedding ring which means so much to the bride of other creeds, is denied the Dunkards and the Mennonites.

Weddings with them all take place in the spring or autumn. That the constancy of the bride and groom may be proved to each other the approaching wedding is published at the close of the service in two churches of the denomination two weeks before the approaching marriage. Invitation is extended to all who hear the announcement to show reason why they should not marry within that period of time, though such objection is never made. The bride receives an "outfit" consisting of a set of modest furniture, a cow and some chickens. Her linen and other small household necessities have been prepared by her own hands.

A few of the young people leave for the cities, but the great majority remain on the farm with their parents until their marriage, which is usually early in life, and they then settle down upon their own little tract.

Ontario owes much to the Dutch, for the honesty and industry of their lives and the work they have done in helping to make it what it is agriculturally to-day.

Some Thames History.

PUTNEY has much historic interest and the choice of the reach between Putney and Mortlake for London's aquatic stadium had that as well as its suitability to recommend it. The Thames there is broad enough to give ample elbow room to the competing oars, and to bear on its surface hundreds of other craft laden with spectators. On the banks and bridges also there is room for many thousands of onlookers; the current flows smoothly and the large, easy bends of the stream incline impartially to either side. Most onlookers, of course, have eyes for nothing but the turns of the race. The presence or absence of glowing landscape or historic landmark is of no account. They know only the proverbial catch points in the course: the "Crab Tree," the "Soapworks," "Harrod's Stores," or "Barnes Railway Bridge." Some lovers of the Thames may, however, deplore in the championship course possibly the least attractive reach of their beau-

tiful river. Yet there may be some among them who find even the Dutch-like depression of these shores relieved and made interesting by innumerable reminders of historic events and those who made them.

To start at Putney, for instance, it is not difficult to imagine away the great granite bridge and see in its place the picturesque old wooden gangway which was before it. One may even see in yet earlier days the river flowing much as at present, save for the glint of the salmon or the turmoil caused by a porpoise—the so-called royal sturgeon, the perquisite of the Lord Mayor. Nor need we stay from going back till we reach those remote ages when we may perceive on either bank, at Fulham and at Putney, the building of the two parish churches, vestiges of which still remain—at Putney in the form of a beautiful little chapel with fan tracery roof, built by Bishop West of Ely, the son of a baker of Putney, and at Fulham in the tower surmounted by battlements. The builders of those churches were two giant sisters, and the similarity in the churches' appearance is attributed to the kinship of the builders and the similar circumstances of their origin. The sisters in fact, possessed but one set of tools between them. They must needs use them in turns, flinging them across the river as occasion demanded, and—as Mrs. Bell tells us in her "Skirts of the Great City"—the Fulham builder cried out, when she wanted an implement, "Heave it full home!" (Fulham); and the Putney one, when her turn came, shouted, "Put it nigh!" (Putney).

Most of the Putney houses associated with the names of great men have gone. Still, it is possible here and there to identify their sites. Thomas Cromwell was born in a pretty gabled cottage by the water's edge, part of the property of his father, who was a blacksmith and a brewer as well as a wool merchant and an innkeeper. The cottage was known as the Homestead. Nor is old Noll unconnected with Putney. The street called Cromwell place stands for him. Certain it is that he established his headquarters here as a convenient station for keeping one eye upon the King, who was at Hampton Court, and the other on the Parliament at Westminster. It is said that his councils were frequently held in the parish church, where the members sat with their hats on round the altar and relieved the monotony of their deliberations by psalm singing and sermons from popular preachers. Some chroniclers have it that the General's time was chiefly spent in planting mulberry trees in Putney.

Where to-day we find "River street" and "River Terrace" stood in old days the house of Mr. John Lacy, the wealthy cloth merchant, where Queen Elizabeth was sumptuously entertained in 1579 and again fourteen years later on her way up stream to Richmond, where she died. To this house, subsequently known as the Palace, came James I. before his coronation, and when Charles I. was a prisoner in Hampton Court the house was occupied by Lord Fairfax, then in command of the Roundheads encamped at Putney. The entrance gates are still to be seen. Fairfax House, in High street, was the home of Bishop Juxon in the days before his Royal master's troubles began. Essex House, also in High street, was the property of Queen Elizabeth's favorite; and in a shop close by is preserved a ceiling bearing the Royal arms with the initials of Essex and the Queen worked into a true lover's knot. It was when riding up Putney Hill after escaping from London, up-stream and not down the river as was expected, that Wolsey, after his disgrace, was accosted by the Lord Chamberlain, Sir John Norris, who handed to him a ring on the King's behalf in token of royal reconciliation. The Cardinal at first sorely lamented that he had nothing to send to his master as an earnest of his gratitude: "But here is my fool that rides beside me, take him to court, I beseech thee, and give him to his Highness. I assure you he is worth £1,000 for any nobleman's pleasure!" At the foot of the hill lived Edmund Bonner, who rose to be Bishop of London and fell to die in poverty and neglect in the Marshalsea Prison.

It was on Putney Heath, when the monarchy was near its fall, that the people of Surrey met to petition for the establishment of Episcopacy; and after the Restoration Charles II. reviewed his troops there. It was a favorite haunt of highwaymen; and many famous duels have been fought upon it, notably the meetings between Col. Henry Compton and Lord Chandos, Lord Castlereagh and George Canning, Pitt (then Prime Minister) and William Tierney, M.P. The great Minister himself lived for several years at Putney in Bowling Green House, once a hostelry famous for its fine lawn and its breakfast and supper parties. Here he was watched over with affection by Lady Hester Stanhope; here a few days only before his death he greeted Lord Wellesley on his return from his victorious career in India; and here, according to the accepted story, the "heaven-sent Minister" was found by a messenger, who reached his bedroom unannounced after vainly calling for admission, lying dead and absolutely alone. Not far from Bowling Green House was a cottage inhabited by Mrs. Siddons and her daughters, and close by was the home of Fuseli the painter.

In West Lodge, on the Common, Douglas Jerrold wrote his "Cauld Lectures," and not far off Gibbon, the historian, was born in Lime Grove House, on the road to Wimbledon. In Putney he attended his first day school, and it was at his aunt's house near the bridge that he made the famous repartee to the French doctor reported in Moore's Memoirs. Gibbon and the Frenchman were rivals in courting the Lady Elizabeth Foster. "When my lady is made ill by your twaddle," said the doctor one day in a fit of jealousy, "I will cure her." To which the historian replied, "When my lady is dead from your recipes I will immortalize her." In a cottage at Putney Theodore Hook, who is buried in the church at Fulham opposite, wrote his reminiscences, and Mary Shelley wrote her husband's memoirs. In a villa on Putney Heath lived the Macpherson of "Ossian." But Putney holds a greater name in letters than any of these—Algernon Charles Swinburne, says the Saturday Review.

Fulham Palace, which peers among the trees of the public park on the river's edge, formerly part of the episcopal gardens, has been the country house of the Bishop of London for 800 years. The house was completed by Bishop Fletcher, son of the dramatist, in 1595, and the gardens were soon famous. In them were grown the grapes sent by Bishop Grindal to Queen Elizabeth, but they disagreed with her, and the Bishop was accused of having the plague in his house.

Professor Franz Boas, anthropologist at Columbia University, says that the children of immigrants become Americanized by the air of America and develop into a type distinct from their parents. Professor Boas was born in Germany, was educated at Kiel, took about all the degrees there were to take, and then began work as assistant curator of the Royal Ethnological Museum at Berlin. In the eighties he came to the United States, went up to Baffin Land and studied the Eskimo for a while, then went over into northern Siberia and brought a lot of anthropological data and finally took up the study of the North American Indian. During his vacations he visits around among the Indians, studies their language, their lives, their history, and their physiognomy, and then comes back and writes something about them.

Old Friends and New



Corrymeela.

OVER here in England I'm helpin' wi' the hay,
An' wish I was in Ireland the livelong day:
Weary on the English hay, an' sorra take the wheat!
Och! Corrymeela an' the blue sky over it.

There's a deep dumb river flowin' by beyond the heavy trees,
This livin' air is moithered wi' the bummin' o' the bees;
I wish I'd hear the Claddagh burn go runnin' through the heat
Past Corrymeela, wi' the blue sky over it.

The people that's in England is richer nor the Jews,
There's not the smallest young gossoon but thravels in his shoes!

I'd give the nine between me teeth to see a barefoot child,
Och! Corrymeela, an' the low south wind.

Here's hands so full o' money an' hearts so full o' care,
By the luck o' love! I'd still go light for all I did go bare.
"God save ye, colleen dhas," I said; the girl she thought me wild.

Far Corrymeela, an' the low south wind.

D'ye mind me now, the song at night is mortal hard to raise,
The girls are heavy goin' here, the boys are ill to plase;

When one's I'm out this workin' hive, 'tis I'll be back again—
Ay, Corrymeela, in the same soft rain.

The puff o' smoke from one roof before an English town!
For a shaugh wid Andy Feelan here I'd give a silver crown,

For a curl o' hair like Mollie's ye'll ask the like in vain,
Sweet Corrymeela, an' the same soft rain.

—Moira O'Neil.

To Blossoms.

FAIR pledges of a fruitful tree,
Why do ye fall so fast?
Your date is not so past,
But you may stay yet here awhile
To blush and gently smile,
And go at last.

What, were ye born to be
An hour or half's delight,
And so to bid good-night?
'Twas pity Nature brought ye forth
Merely to show your worth,
And lose you quite.

But you are lovely leaves, where we
May read how soon things have
Their end, though ne'er so brave;
And after they have shown their pride
Like you, awhile, they glide
Into the grave.

—R. Herrick.

Round the World.

I FELT the world a spinning on its nave,
I felt it sheering blindly round the sun;
I felt the time had come to find a grave:
I knew it in my heart my days were done.
I took my staff in hand; I took the road,
And wandered out to seek my last abode.
Hearts of gold and hearts of lead,
Sing it yet in sun and rain,
"Heel and toe from dawn to dusk,
Round the world and home again."

My feet are heavy now, but on I go,
My head erect beneath the tragic years.
The way is steep, but I would have it so;
And dusty, but I lay the dust with tears,
Though none can see me weep; alone I climb
The rugged path that leads me out of time—
Out of time and out of all,
Singing yet in sun and rain,
"Heel and toe from dawn to dusk,
Round the world and home again."

Farewell, the hope that mocked, farewell despair,
That went before me still and made the pace.
The earth is full of graves, and mine was there
Before my life began, my resting place;
And I shall find it out and with the dead
Lie down for ever, all my sayings said.

Deeds all done, songs all sung,
While others chant in sun and rain,
"Heel and toe from dawn to dusk,
Round the world and home again."

—John Davidson.



A CANADIAN PRIMA DONNA.
Mrs. Donalds, from a painting by Reginald Witonaki.



A SPRING BRIDE.
A young Mennonite, who is of the reformed faith, and a part of whose costume is always the tippet which she wears in the picture.

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Blouses for Summer Wear.

THE woman is difficult to please who cannot find something irresistible in the array of charming blouses on view in the various shops just now. Never has the display been more attractive, and one is tempted to say, never in better taste. Simplicity seems the keynote of the majority, and even when lace and chiffon and similar handsome materials are used, the effect is nearly always simple and pretty and almost entirely lacking in any attempt at over ornamentation.

The white blouses, especially the tailored variety, are excellent in cut and design, and all sorts of fabrics are successfully used in their manufacture, fashion decreeing that a touch of color should be seen on most of them. Hand embroidery is used with much success on many of the daintiest blouses, though lace is a close favorite when more elaborate models are employed. The simple tucked blouse is also considered very good form, and some of the newest of these are among the most attractive models obtainable.

As might be expected the vogue of Paisley is very apparent in the new blouses, and silks, flannels, and chiffons are among the favorite materials used in making them. There is usually some close connection between the coloring of the blouse and the skirt with which it is to be worn, and to achieve this one has the assistance of a wide range of Paisley silks. The blue costume demands a blouse of Paisley in which the tone of the costume is faithfully reproduced, and with a little care it is possible to find something in these popular designs which will harmonize with any color. Some of the Paisley blouses are fashioned of a length which fasten the front of the blouse over a thus obtain some charming and unique effects.

One delightful little blouse made of Paisley-patterned foulard is carried out in tones of greys and faint blues. The popular kimono-sleeve effect is used, and the square neck is filled in with a finely pleated chemisette of grey chiffon, the chiffon also forming the narrow pleated bands which finish the elbow sleeves. The only trimming on the blouse is formed of narrow grey velvet folds of graduated length which fasten the front of the blouse over a grey chiffon frill which extends down the front.

A very smart foulard blouse, which might easily be carried out as part of a dress of the same material, has a cream ground with a large green dot. This is pleated back and front, the centre of the front being formed by a wide box pleat on which appear several little frogs made of green buttons and folds of silk of the same tone. The green silk also forms the fold which extends around the top of the blouse, thus outlining the high collar of cream lace. A wide black patent leather belt completes the blouse and adds an effective touch to it.

A very charming blouse of the handkerchief variety opens over a V-shaped chemisette of white lace. Against the lace are laid deep revers of brown velvet which cross in front that going to the left, being caught in place by three big brown buttons. The blouse, which is made of Paisley chiffon in brown tones, relieved by a little orange, again curves away from the buttons towards the waist line revealing a deep belt of the brown velvet. The sleeves, which are elbow length, are finished with a narrow fold

of the velvet and three big buttons. This blouse while simple in design is very effective and would be extremely becoming to a brown haired, brown eyed girl.

Among the most striking blouses seen recently in New York was one in which dark blue taffeta and Paisley silk in tones of dark blue and a blending of other shades appeared. The circular yoke and sleeves, made in one, were of the blue taffeta, while little undersleeves reaching just to the elbow, were of the chiffon, the cuffs being of white batiste hand-embroidered, and of the turn-back variety. A similar use of the batiste was shown in the turn-down collar, which was caught with a rather full tie of the silk. The lower part of the blouse was of the Paisley silk, which was brought down trimly in folds and disappeared under a deep folded belt of the blue taffeta. The point where the yoke joined the Paisley part of the blouse was outlined all around with tiny blue crochet buttons.

An odd little blouse for outing wear is made of cream flannel with a hair line stripe in red. The quaint little circular yoke is of plain cream flannel piped with a narrow fold of red silk, which also appears at the top and bottom of the cuffs. The blouse itself, which is somewhat full and of the bebe waist variety, has the sleeves in one with it. Hand embroidery is very effectively used in a white lingerie blouse that is one of the New York models. Cut with a square neck and fitting rather closely save for the fullness given by three narrow pleats placed close to the shoulder on each side, the front of the blouse is elaborately embroidered in a floral design in white and tones of green. Just below the bust line and about three inches apart are placed lines of fine Valenciennes insertion which cross at right angles and continue to the belt. The sleeves are in shirt waist style and fasten at the wrist with a narrow cuff on which both the lace and embroidery appear, while a line of the insertion with three narrow tucks on each side, adorns each sleeve from shoulder to cuff. A delightful little lawn blouse in white, striped with mauve, is arranged in rather deep pleats both back and front. Closing a little to the left, in front, the blouse is finished with a deep graduated frill of the lawn edged with Valenciennes lace and extending from the collar to the belt. The somewhat high upstanding collar is made of the lawn with a prettily contrived little turnover collar of the same edged with the lace. The plain shirt waist sleeves have similar cuffs.

All sorts of novelties may be obtained to improve the appearance of a plain blouse. An infinite variety of turn-down collars and cuffs, of chemisettes and of jabots and frills may be obtained, and are often most inexpensive. The popular button on the blouse just now is that of Irish crochet, and sets of collars and cuffs, etc., are easily obtainable to match. Although the vogue of the blouse is supposed to have been interrupted by the reign of the one-piece dress, there is no doubt that just as pretty blouses in just as great variety may be obtained this summer as ever before, and never were they more attractive.

Many of the smartest bathing costumes are made of black silk or black satin, although colors are also much used, among the most fashionable being the new chameleon silks.

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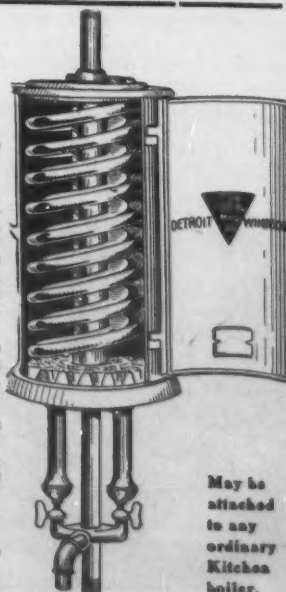
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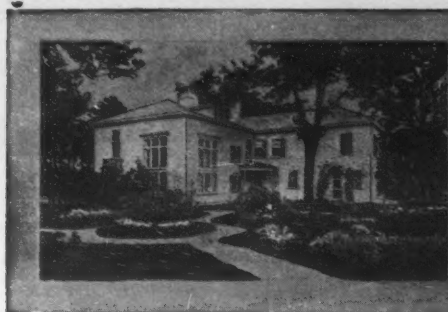
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Residence of A. B. Steen, Oil City, Pa. Note the architectural possibilities of terra cotta, as shown in the general treatment of this exterior.

Terra Cotta Fireproof Houses.

THE fireproof or fire resisting residence, while not entirely unknown in Canada, is still as yet somewhat of a novelty. Homes of this type are in fact almost as scarce as the proverbial hen's teeth. As a country just awakening to its commercial and industrial possibilities, we have not been slow to recognize the value of fireproof structures to serve our business and governmental needs, and each succeeding year is witnessing a greater use of non-combustible materials in the erection of our office buildings, warehouses, factories, banks, hospitals and kindred institutions. Stricter building regulations and the economic foresight of a large number of prospective owners, have helped to make progress in this direction; but as regards residential structures, we still, as it were, "temporize" and do little or nothing to render our homes being other than a constant drain on the country's material resources.

As with the United States, where the fire loss amounts to a weekly average of over sixteen hundred residential buildings alone, we squander needlessly each year, a sum that runs away up into the round figures. Each day the press brings its fresh list of fire destroyed and damaged dwelling structures. Permanency of material, both attributive and essential to the home, is something we too often fail to consider. At least, we do not consider the question of permanency and durability in this particular, as it is considered in England and European countries.



Home of Edward D. Page, one of a little fireproof village on the outskirts of Orange, N.J.

Inconspicuous and modest as the English home may be, its walls, nevertheless, are built of brick or stone, or other equally substantial forms of masonry construction. The English house, again, when plastered, is plastered on the same permanent walls, and not over cheaply built wood frames, as is invariably the case in this country. Moreover, the roof is always of slate, tile or stone, and shingle for this purpose is never thought of for the moment. Wood, such as clapboards or shingles, is not employed on walls, in a dozen localities throughout the country, and then only for such structures as bath houses and sheds, and even these are generally considered by the owner, of sufficient importance to be constructed of the same material as his home.

As a result, the English house, if not entirely fireproof, is at least of the fire resisting type. The floors are frequently of stone, tile or concrete; the internal walls and partitions of non-combustible materials to which the plaster is directly applied, and even the staircases, in many instances, are of stone or cast concrete, with ornamental railings of iron.

And while a high standard of construction as regards residential requirements is seen in England, it is even more evident in the modern dwellings of France, Germany and Italy. What is viewed as a serious fire in any of these countries, would be considered of infinitesimal proportions in Canada, so thoroughly indeed are the homes in Europe built. Germany, in particular, has made remarkable strides in the construction of economical, durable, fireproof dwellings, and the inexpensive, simple and



Home of H. J. Kaiser, Orange, N.J. A fireproof house with an attractive tile roof.

sanitary class of workmen's cottages produced in that country, like those of England, could be studied to advantage by any government engaged with the solution of a similar economic problem.

There are certain influences at work, however, that indicate an approach to a material betterment in the construction of domestic work in Canada. One of these is the interest the Government is manifesting to conserve the natural resources we possess, and the steps which are being taken to prevent the destruction of our forests, such as that which divested the United States of its great wealth in this respect.

Another influence is the enactment of more rigid building by-laws and the extension of fire limits; and, although as yet these admit of a broad latitude for the use of wood in the construction of dwellings, wood itself has gradually increased in value until the cost has reached a figure which makes the substitution of a more enduring material advisable.

This has led, or is leading rather, to a greater use of non-combustible materials. The careful builder is beginning to consider the question of cost in relation to the permanency of his investment, instead of in the initial outlay only. Brick is more in demand than formerly, and substantial strides are being made with concrete as a ma-



Terra Cotta House of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity at Union College, Schenectady, N.Y.

terial; while another substance, quite new in this application, which is engaging the interest of a large number of architects and contractors, is terra cotta.

Although the use of this material for residential work on this continent antedates the present by but a couple of years, already a large number of terra cotta houses have been built in New York and several of the more eastern States. When plans for the first dwelling of this kind in New York were filed with the Building Department, the authorities were somewhat at a loss to know as to whether the structure would meet the requirements of building regulations or not. Upon investigation, however, the officials found that this clay material was perfectly safe. The owner of the proposed house was Amos Schaeffer, an engineer attached to the Public Service Commission, who has studied the unfamiliar style of construction thoroughly and found that terra cotta houses would serve all demands, both structurally and otherwise.

As it goes into the walls and floors, the terra cotta is in the form of hollow blocks, such as has been used for years in the fireproofing of large commercial structures. Only, in residential structures, the heavy structural steel which forms a great item in the cost of large standard fireproof buildings is entirely eliminated. The only steel used in fact is small tension members for reinforcing purposes. This effects a big reduction in cost, and makes it possible to build an enduring fireproof home, within the



Residence of Kendall Banning, a house of terra cotta with unusually interesting roof lines and effective window grouping.

amount usually expended on brick and other masonry dwellings in which wood forms the basis of internal construction. But aside from its fireproofing qualities, another advantage of this form of construction—and by no means an unimportant one—is the fact that the blocks are so laid end to end that they form continuous air spaces. These air spaces render the walls impervious to heat and moisture, with the result that the house of this character is warmer than the average building in winter and cooler in summer. Hindrance in the transmission of sound is also likewise effected, and the danger of vermin is entirely precluded by the nature and density of the material itself.

The most common and economical floor of its kind, is one that contains both terra cotta and concrete in its construction, the concrete being used in place of beams. In carrying out the work a false floor of wood is set up with spaces between the planks at regular intervals. Over the open spaces are laid the terra cotta blocks in parallel lines in the position they are to occupy permanently, and the concrete is poured in between them. When the concrete has hardened the blocks are held immovable, and the floor is solid as any floor can be. Quite often the floor is reinforced in both directions, in which case the transverse strain is taken up by a metal fabric running lengthwise of the arch, through which rods are interwoven at

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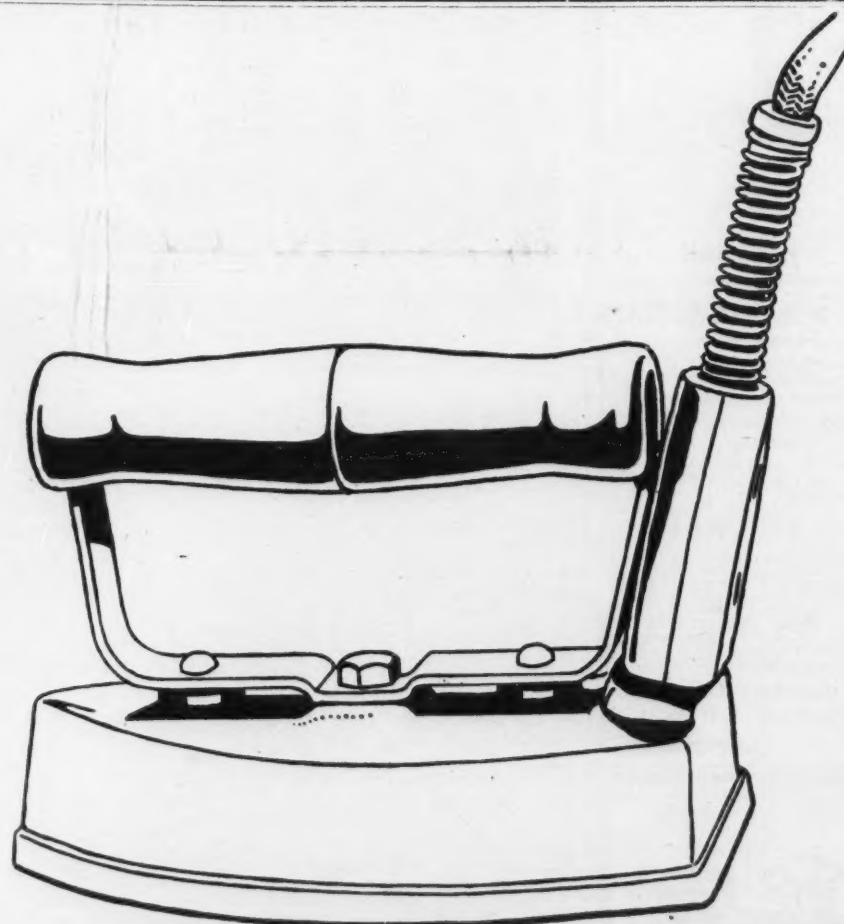


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space four inches apart. A variation of this plan in the construction of the upper floors is to extend the concrete, beams downward below the surface of the terra cotta. This creates the effect of a beam ceiling which can be treated with a coating of cement and tinted in any color desired. This method, of course, requires a more complicated centering for the concrete than when the floor has both the upper and lower surface even. As regards the partitions, these are constructed in a similar manner to the exterior wall; only it is not required as a rule that they should be as great in thickness. A house carried out entirely in terra cotta is both fireproof from within

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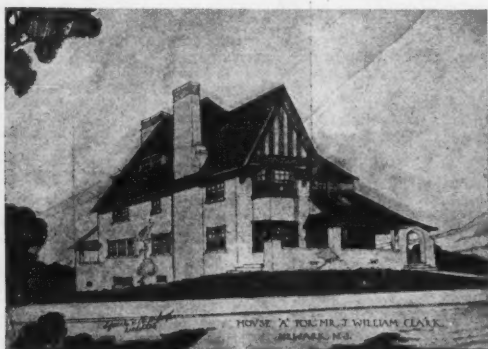
Home of Prof. James E. Lough, University Heights, New York, the first terra cotta house built within the corporate limits of that city.

and without, and in event of a fire starting on the interior it can be confined to the room in which it originated until extinguished.

Forming the illustrated features of this article are a number of interestingly designed houses in which terra cotta is the principal element of composition, in most instances the structure, with the exception of the roof, being wholly of this material. The designs are in nearly every instance those of Squires & Wyn Koop, a well-known firm of New York architects, who have made the fire resisting house a specialty.

The exterior and interior walls and floors systems are wholly of terra cotta, with the exception of the residence of Professor James E. Lough, of the New York University, which was the first terra cotta house built within the confines of New York City. In this house the third floor has wood joists instead of fireproof beams, like those of the first and second floor. These illustrations serve to demonstrate the opportunity for architectural variation and adornment which this material offers. In this connection it may be mentioned that some of the handsomest country homes in the Eastern States are of this form of construction.

Of interesting design is the house of Mr. Edward D. Page, which is one of a little terra cotta village on the outskirts of Orange, New Jersey, built by the heirs to the Henry A. Page Estate. Each of these houses has from eight to ten rooms, and in one is a floor span of eighteen



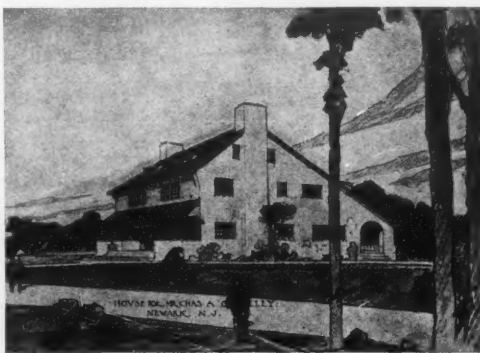
Terra cotta construction as seen in house built at Newark, N.J., for J. William Clark.

feet, the longest yet built in this type of construction. A similar undertaking has just been begun in Newark, New

Jersey, on a tract of land owned by J. William Clark, overlooking Brank Brook Park. One of the two houses already erected is shown in the illustrations. The floors, bearing walls and outside walls are of eight-inch tiles, the non-bearing walls of three-inch tiles, the roofs are covered with slate and the interior finish and superfloors are of wood. The cost of the two houses is about nineteen thousand dollars.

The house designed for Mr. Banning is built on a concrete foundation, and is a long rambling structure, suggesting a modified farm house construction. The tiled roof is in four shades, running from orange to deep orange brown near the eaves, and forms a very pretty contrast with the cement stucco wall surface. Equally as attractive is the house designed for Mr. Keiser, which is both picturesque and original in color and proportions. The long roofs are of convex tiles, dull red in color, and the walls are a rich cream. The house of Mr. A. B. Steen apparently has nothing about it structurally that can rot or depreciate; it is absolutely fireproof. This house demonstrates the freedom with which terra cotta adapts itself to design and plan.

The other two structures shown also possess a strong element of interest, particularly the home of the Phi Delta



Residence of Charles A. O'Malley, Newark, N.J., showing an interesting architectural treatment in terra cotta construction.

Theta Fraternity at the Union College, Schenectady, N.Y. The exterior in both instances is finished with a cement stucco; although in this respect, it may be said, that several attractive houses have recently been erected in the United States where the terra cotta walls are left exposed.

As to the question of cost, the extension of the use of terra cotta to the field of domestic work establishes an exceptional opportunity for economic investment. A structure built, both within and without, entirely of this material, varies but little, if at all, in cost with that of any other type of masonry residence in which wood is specified for internal construction. Compared with frame construction alone, the cost is from 10 to 25 per cent. greater, but this difference is gradually being lessened by the constantly increasing cost of lumber and a broadening experience in the use of this more permanent substitute. Again, any disadvantage occasioned in the initial outlay is more than offset by certain definite economies which terra cotta make possible, such as a saving in painting and repair work, which the yearly deterioration of a frame house entails; also a saving in the cost of fuel, and last, but not least, the item of insurance, which is reduced to a minimum, and in most cases is required only for the furnishings and household effects.

The Outdoor Living Room.

HOWEVER small or inexpensive the house is to be, it may still be so arranged as to have an out-of-door room, serviceable both in summer and in winter. It can be built either originally, or added later, in a very inexpensive manner, for it needs little of the trim and finish of the interior rooms of the house. It is a half-way place between indoors and out-of-doors, its object being naturally to provide as much sun and light and air as possible without too much exposure. Being half piazza and half summer-house, and certainly intended for use in early spring and late fall, if not during the winter, the first considerations in its planning are those of protection. The flooring will in summer naturally at times become drenched by rain. It should thus be waterproof—of brick, quarry tile, cement, or of one of the several excellent patent waterproof floorings. All these are cool and clean, may be laid in any color, and easily washed; and in winter, if too cold, may be covered with rugs and matting. They cost, however, more than a wooden floor, and must generally be laid upon some more or less expensive bedding of concrete and wire lath. If expense is the only consideration, a North Carolina pine flooring should be used, one and one-eighth inches thick, instead of merely seven-eighths of an inch thick, as the interior floors of the house. The beams which carry it should further be laid a sufficient height from the ground level outside to allow twelve inches of air space underneath, giving circulation of air hindering rotting. The wooden as well as the waterproof flooring should further be laid to drain, pitching about one-eighth of an inch to the foot towards the side best adapted to carry off the water. The doors and thresholds between the house and our room are important, for they will probably be used more than any others in the house by master as well as by servants. French windows are the best means of communication. The bottom rail should be at least twelve inches high. Glazing to a point nearer the floor is useless, as the glass will constantly be broken and no light is admitted below. The leaves of the windows should be furnished with hooks or catches, so that they may be fastened back, and made at least seven feet high. The nosings of the thresholds should be rounded so as to hinder stumbling, and not raised over three inches above the outer flooring.

The walls and ceiling must be built of durable materials. Plastering them similarly to inside surfaces is unsatisfactory. An excellent and inexpensive method is to give them a hard cement finish, either smooth or more or less rough. Any color desired may be added in the finish coat. If the cottage is covered with shingles, cover similarly, or with wooden panels or sheathing. Naturally the building strives to obtain as little wall surface as much trees or sea and sunshine as possible.

Coating Roofs White to Repel Heat Rays.

THE almost general practice of painting the metal covering of the roofs of houses with the red or chocolate-colored oxide of iron, is one of the causes of the insufferable high temperature of top rooms or attics during the summer months. Although good as a covering

for metals this paint because of its color absorbs the heat rays and conducts the heat to the interior. The roof covering material is not always metal. If tar paper, or tar-felt and gravel have been used, no kind of white paint will retain its color upon them. If the covering is zinc this metal is apt to prevent the adherence of paint, particularly when new. Although white paint made with oil and driers can be used upon a roof previously covered with chocolate-colored paint, another material must be used for a tar and gravel roof. To secure a thoroughly adhesive coating upon new zinc, brush over the metal the following mixture: Sulphate of copper two ounces, chloride of copper two ounces, sal ammoniac two ounces, water one gallon. When the salts have become dissolved, add two ounces of spirit of salt, (common hydrochloric acid). Allow this to dry upon the zinc for about twenty-four hours, when it will be found that any kind of oil paint will adhere perfectly to the zinc.

For a tar roof, use a freshly-made mixture of lime wash, moderately thick and hot. Two coats of this will adhere firmly to the tar, and retain its white color, as well as becoming very hard and resisting rain without washing off. If the lime mixture has become cold, the hardening property will be lost. In that case, to every pailful add a double handful of common salt. Stir in well until dissolved.

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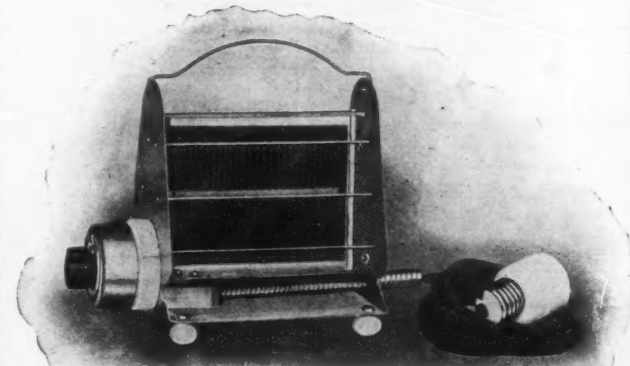
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TORONTO SOCIETY

Among those who sailed by the Empress of Ireland (Quebec) last week were Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Campbell and family, Mr. W. Sanford Alley, Mr. W. R. Chamberlain, Miss and Miss M. Crow, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Nesbitt, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Scholfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Ranson, Miss B. M. Jones, Dr. and Mrs. G. Sterling Ryerson, all of Toronto. Mr. and Mrs. E. Harvey and Mr. C. E. and the Misses Howitt, of Guelph, Mr. and Mrs. Ingersoll of Chatham, and Mr. Sutherland of St. Catharines, were also passengers on the Empress.

Mr. Alfred Robinson announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Edith Maud Robinson, and Mr. Frederick Charles Noice, son of Mr. E. Noice, of Minden. Their marriage will take place early in July.

The monster *al fresco* reception given by Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt on Saturday afternoon was favored with ideal June weather, albeit a trifle hot for uniforms and best gowns.

There was a huge refreshment room, under the grand stand, in front of which the reception was held. Sir Henry, in his Q.O.R. uniform and medals, and Lady Pellatt in a pongee tinted costume with lace coat, and large black plumed hat, with the modish figured face veil. The affair was almost entirely regimental or at all events military. There were three bands, doing their best in turn, and to early comers there were some particular features of the Pageant gone through with on the stage set for Monday night's performance, of which more anon. Visitors from Canada and the States, old Q.O.R. boys and their wives and relatives were numerous in the throng, amongst them being Colonel Fred MacQueen, perhaps the most soldierly and best looking of the "old boys." Mrs. R. B. Hamilton, wife of an ex-colonel and sister of the present one, had a handsome "American" officer in a natty dark uniform, who began his military career years ago in the Q.O.R. Among the guests were His Honor and Mrs. Gibson, Miss Meta Gibson and Mr. Sydney Fellowes, Lady Clark and the Misses Mortimer Clark, Judge and Mrs. Riddell, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. James, Mrs. Chadwick of Lanmar, Madame Rochereau, Mrs. and Miss Wallbridge, Mrs. Walter S. Lee, Mrs. Hedley Bond, Mrs. Small, Mr. and Mrs. Mill Pellatt, the bride looking very handsome, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Berry, the bride, whom so many knew as Miss Thompson and as Mrs. Cooper, and were glad to congratulate on her recent marriage in New York, looking very well in lavender with fine white lace. Many friends were glad to see Captain Benjamin, who was looking splendid, and came over from London especially for the Q.O.R. celebration. Everyone regretted that his graceful and popular wife did not accompany him. Mr. Murray Jarvis, an "old boy," who was particularly welcome, had his handsome wife, and sister-in-law, Mrs. de Leigh Wilson, with him. The Government House party were still in first mourning, but His Honor had the self-preservation to "don" a Panama, and looked very cool and comfy. General and Mrs. Cotton, Mr. and Miss Cotton were at the reception, and Colonel and Mrs. Campbell Macdonald also. During the afternoon, Colonel Pellatt was made a member of the Indian tribe, whose members are taking part in the Pageant, and later on put on a fearsome feather bonnet loaned by his fellow-tribesmen and was photographed therein. Any question as to how the craze for erratic headgear and millinery first struck Canada is fully explained by the first glance at one of these Indian "creations." The guests dispersed about six o'clock, several going for a stroll to the water front and to have a look at the fine Transportation Building where the Q.O.R. semi centennial ball was held last night.

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week society was occupied with wedding ceremonies and receptions. The first bride and groom were Miss Vera Morgan and Mr. Harold Gzowski; on Wednesday, Miss Charlotte Gooderham, of Deancroft, and Dr. Cecil Burson were the happy pair; and on Thursday, Miss Aileen Sinclair of Roslyn and Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie, of Truro, were the bride and groom. The first couple are to reside in the far west, the second we have with us, and the third will live in Nova Scotia.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Morden have been in town this week. Mr. Morden has bought a fine car, and has been taking his friends about. Mrs. Morden is expecting her father, Mr. Henshaw, of Vancouver, on a visit.

The stork has called upon Mr. and Mrs. Harris Hees, 174 St. George street, with a splendid baby boy, over over which there is great rejoicing as the first Hees grandson. The young man arrived on Friday of last week.

I hear that Mr. and Mrs. Scott Griffin will reside permanently in London, England.

Mrs. Mackenzie and Miss Grace Mackenzie are both lovers of the country and spend much of their time at Kirkfield, Mrs. Mackenzie's summer place. Miss Grace has a smart little motor car, a gift from her brother Rod, and does a lot of exploring, having become quite an adept in managing and looking after her car. I hear she can put on a new tire in a style to give Dr. Doolittle a bump.

Mr. Grant Morden and Mr. Douglas Ridout gave a dinner at the Hunt Club one evening last week, after the amalgamation of the Murray-Kay firms, which was man-

aged by Mr. Morden. Captain and Mrs. Parkyn Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Ridout, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Birchall, Mr. and Mrs. Bristol and three or four others were the guests.

Several pleasant little reunions have been given for Mrs. Paul Krell, who is always the best of company, and the most fascinating of guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Cantlie, of Winnipeg, are again rejoicing over the birth of a little son, who it is hoped will be as bright and lovable a boy as his wee brother.

The Q.O.R. Historic Pageant, which opened so auspiciously on Monday night, was witnessed by a large crowd, who were simply delighted with the whole thing, and went home at half-past ten, full of enthusiasm and satisfaction. These mammoth pageants involve an amount of work and knowledge which is in itself wonderful, and the result of the two on Monday was a sane and connected presentation of the history of Ontario since the last days of the eighteenth century, the first epoch of the four shown being dated 1783 to 1796. As this is so new a country, there was a close personal interest in even these early times, and the near descendants of the U. E. Loyalists, whose arrival was represented, applauded their counterfeit granddads as they came into view, and kindling their camp fires, gave one of the best and prettiest tableaux of the Pageant. Perhaps Laura Secord's brave and clever aid to the Loyalists came next in general appeal, and pretty little Mrs. Fred Winnett gave the role a charmingly natural presentation. The death of Scott at the hands of disloyal breeds in the Riel rebellion was another heart-sear, and the old timers in the Q.O.R. watched that period in the third epoch, 1885, with what tense interest may be imagined. Brave Willie Fiske, of Atherly, Jarvis street, whose memorial tablet is in All Saints Church, also in the hearts of loving friends, was a Q.O.R. boy, who sealed his loyalty with his life's blood at Cut Knife Creek. In the



THE COUNTESS OF KINNOULL.

Before her marriage Lady Kinnoull was Miss Mollie Darrell. She possesses many gifts, being a clever violinist as well as a writer of charming verse. She is a successful hostess and gives delightful parties for her two little daughters, Lady Betty and Lady Margaret Hay.

fourth epoch, Canada of to-day was chiefly interesting from the participation of four hundred little boys and girls, who marched, sang, danced, and cheered with a splendid precision and enthusiasm. Mr. Henderson, the Pageant master, has a few things to say about Toronto's little ones that sound very nice to me. It was a lovely sight when the wee girls in their scarlet or royal blue hooded cloaks, or the little snowy white ones, with a throng of tiny boys, little blue tuqued and jerseyed Brownies, clustered about and crouched on the vast stage, forming a living and distinct "Union Jack." There was a deep and valuable significance in this act, and older eyes saw it and strong voices cheered mightily. Scattered through the Pageant are very clever bits, such as jig-dancing of the Irish gossoms and colleens, one of the latter being extremely good. The grand choral, Canada, with twelve hundred children, soldiers, peasants, kings and queens singing lustily and joyously is the fitting climax. It is to be hoped no loyal Canadian has missed it. Among those present for the opening were His Honor and Mrs. Gibson, Miss Meta Gibson, Captain Douglas Young, Mr. Fellowes, Colonel Thompson, of Cayuga, all the colonels of the Toronto regiments, "to the third generation," as a man laughingly remarked, and wives and daughters of such as are so blessed. Of all the city regiments the Q.O.R. has the largest hold upon the home circle, and home circles by hundreds were out in its honor this week. The Pageant opened gloriously, and, given fine weather, is like to prove a record-breaker in Toronto for attendance and real excellence.

Mrs. R. L. Patterson and her daughters, Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Ritchie, are giving a garden party at the Patterson homestead, "Fernwood," Todmorden, on Tuesday next, from four to six-thirty.

Mr. Clifford Brown has returned to Toronto after a visit of three months in the West.

Mrs. L. R. Peacock, of Winnipeg, is spending the summer months with her mother, Mrs. Robert C. Wilson at 254 Rusholme road.

Mrs. Charles O'Reilly, of College street, is the guest of General and Mrs. Otter, in Ottawa.

Mrs. E. J. McLean announces the engagement of her only daughter, Maud, to Dr. S. J. Newton Magwood. Their marriage will take place the latter party of July.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Greig Marshall and Mr. John Marshall, sr., Delaware avenue, left last week for their summer cottage at Point-au-Baril, Georgian Bay.

The marriage of Miss Jessie A. Hutchison and Mr. Louis Edward Stemphy, of Guelph, will be celebrated next Wednesday.

Invitations have been issued to the marriage of Miss Belle Breckenridge and Rev. J. S. Humphreys, of Schomberg, which will take place quietly on June 29th, at the family residence in Delaware avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Dates of Owen Sound, announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Miss Margaret Dates, and Mr. Albert Laurence Rendall, of Owen Sound, formerly of Orangeville. The wedding will take place quietly the first week in July.



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TORONTO SOCIETY

The marriage of Miss Vera McCarthy Morgan, youngest daughter of His Honor Judge Morgan, and Mr. Harold Northey Gzowski, fourth son of Mr. C. S. Gzowski, of Clovelly, was celebrated at the residence of the bride's father, Rev. Vivian Morgan, a cousin of the bride, officiating. The witnesses to the ceremony were the families of the bride and groom, and the bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Gladys Morgan and Miss Wanda Gzowski, youngest sister of the groom. Mr. Norman Gzowski was his brother's best man. Miss Morgan's wedding gown was of handsome lace over white satin and a square court train of chiffon and satin fastened to the shoulders by a heavy white silk cord. Her veil was of lovely Honiton, worn off the face, and her bouquet was in round shape, of white sweet peas, lily of the valley and fern, and was set in a quaint little lace-frilled holder, and sashed with white ribbons. The bridesmaids wore lingerie frocks over pink with pink satin sashes and Corday bonnets of embroidered lawn over pink with the soft crowns tied in with pink satin. They carried round bouquets of small pink roses, edged with forget-me-nots and sashed with chiffon, and wore rings set with carbuncles, the groom's gift. The drawing room was beautifully decorated with white peonies and bowers of green. The fireplace was filled with foliage, and built up to the ceiling and formed there into a canopy, under which the bride and groom stood. White peonies peeped everywhere through the soft green. When the bride appeared Miss Hope Morgan sang an original Bridal hymn. At three o'clock a reception began, to which Judge Morgan had invited a number of friends, who received a hearty welcome from the Misses Morgan, the eldest sister in a deep blue foularde, and Miss Hope Morgan in Irish lace with a blue tulle turban. It was a perfect day, and it did not take long for the guests to find their way to the lawn, where a tempting buffet lavishly decorated with flowers and centered by the wedding cake was set under a canopy marquee. There Mr. James Morgan, of Barrie, an uncle of the bride, proposed her health, and the guests sang and cheered when the bridegroom, who is a young man of a good deal of poise, made a very good speech of acknowledgment. Then the bride changed into her travelling suit of pink homespun and pretty turban of pink flowers and velvet band, and Mr. and Mrs. Gzowski came out upon the lawn and bid goodbye to all, the bride first pausing at an upper window to toss out her pretty bouquet, which was caught by Miss Medland, a bride of the very near future. The gifts presented to Miss Morgan were many and beautiful, and some had great interest from family association. One especially, a cabinet of cutlery and silver, had been given by Sir David Macpherson, of Chestnut Park, to Mrs. Northey (nee Gzowski), now deceased, on her marriage, and by her left to her god-son, the bridegroom of last Tuesday. Jewelry and many personal dainty adornments, a pile of cheques, and all sorts of costly and artistic things were arranged in a large upper room and very much admired. A few of the guests were Mrs. Nordheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Lally McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. James Ince, Mrs. Boddy, Mrs. and Miss Adele Harman, Mrs. Bruce Harman, Mr. and Mrs. Challoner, Mrs. Chadwick, the Misses Mortimer Clark, Miss Maule, Mrs. McCarthy of Barrie, Mr. and Miss LeMesurier, Miss Foster, Miss McCutcheon, Mrs. Stayner, Mr. and Miss Hahn, Mr. and Mrs. Gzowski of Clovelly, the Messrs. Gzowski, and a great many others.

The marriage of Miss Charlotte Olive Gooderham, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Albert E. Gooderham, R.G., of Deancroft, to Dr. Edward Cecil Burson, took place on Wednesday afternoon, June 22, at half-past two o'clock, in St. James Cathedral (which was a perfect bower of roses), the Rector, Rev. Canon Plumptre, assisted by Rev. Ensor Sharpe, chaplain of the R.G. regiment, officiating. An immense number of guests responded to invitations to this ceremony, which united a handsome and popular bridegroom and one of the most lovable and attractive brides who ever stood before the altar in that fine old church. Miss Gooderham was brought in and given away by her father, and looked an ideal bride in her simply designed wedding dress of white satin veiled in chiffon and trimmed with handsome rose point. Her veil was of magnificent Brussels lace, very long and fine, with exquisite design, the centre being of dotted net with deep medallions at the edges, and caught by a trailing wreath of small orange blossoms. The bridal bouquet was an immense shower of lily of the valley. The maid of honor

was the bride's next sister, Marietta, and the bridesmaids, Miss Jean Alexander of Bon Accord, Miss Elizabeth Blackstock and Miss Mary Burke, the two latter being cousins of the bride. As this was a rose wedding, the baskets carried by the bride's attendants were full of the royal flower of June. The maid of honor carried pink ones, the two cousin maids deep red, and Miss Alexander, first bridesmaid, yellow. Their dresses were of elaborately embroidered India mull with very fine lace and sashes and bows of cream satin, the dresses made in princess style, with flounces, the Corday hats of Tuxan, with brims of lace and tiny roses and forget-me-nots. Two little flower-girls, Victoria Gooderham, sister of the bride, and Margaret Meyers, niece of the groom, completed the bride's party. These little dames wore fine white lawn, with revers and trimming of baby Irish lace, over pale blue satin ribbons, the half-length coats of diagonal tucked lawn being very smart, and their small hats with lace brim, being copies of those worn by the bridesmaids. They carried little pale blue baskets filled with roses, which they strewed before the bride coming out of the cathedral. The groom gave the bride's attendants bar pins of blue enamel set with pearls. The best man was Mr. H. H. Burson, brother of the groom, and the ushers who led the bride's procession were Dr. Alex. Mackenzie, Dr. Stewart, Mr. Andrew Duncanson, Mr. George Ryerson, and Major Albert and Mr. Melville Gooderham, brothers of the bride. Miss Alexander came first of the attendants, followed by Miss Blackstock and Miss Burke, the maid of honor immediately preceding the bride. The Cathedral was beautifully decorated, and the music was as usual most inspiring. Dr. Ham played the Lohengrin bridal music while the procession formed at the door, the choir awaiting them in the aisle. The processional was Canon Welch's hymn, "We Lift Our Hearts, O Father," and the choir of sixty sang a full choral service, during the signing of the register singing "O Perfect Love," the boys singing the verses and the men taking up the chorus. After the ceremony, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Gooderham held a large reception at Deancroft, and thanks to the lovely day were able to carry out the *al fresco* character of the function, receiving on the wide verandah, which is a sun parlor in more inclement weather, the bride and groom standing just within the French window opening into the salon. The band of the Royal Grenadiers offered their services as a tribute to the Colonel's daughter, and played very sweetly during the reception. The *dejeuner* was served on the beautiful sloping lawn on the north side of Deancroft, and the Rector proposed the health of the bride. The bridal gifts simply defy enumeration or description, and filled the huge billiard room and dining room. The parents of the bride gave her a piano and hosts of lesser gifts, the officers of the regiment gave a splendid tea and coffee silver service with the regimental crest thereon, and the brothers and sisters of the bride a large silver tray on which it stands. A quaint old mahogany "dower-chest" with brass mountings was an unusual gift, and a large cabinet of silver from Mr. and Mrs. W. Gooderham, a pair of china compote dishes and silver sugar tongs from the domestic and outdoor staff of Deancroft, all things beautiful and imaginable in silver and crystal and china, a gramophone, a lovely inlaid writing table, jewels and lace were some of the gifts showered on the beloved bride. After the speeches and general congratulations, Dr. and Mrs. Burson left on their wedding trip to Europe, sailing by the "Cedric" from New York. The bride travelled in a forget-me-not blue rajah costume, with Tuscan hat touched with blue.

Miss Elizabeth Blackstock will spend the summer abroad.

Among those spending a while at Hotel Kress, Preston, are Dr. and Mrs. Bruce Kirdan, Mrs. G. L. Lindsey and Master Lindsey, Mr. and the Misses Cross, Mrs. Allan Ramsay and her mother, and several others.

The members of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club and their friends are enjoying this week to the full. It is very pleasant over at the beautiful club house, and many are taking tea and dinner over the water. The full moon has given the finishing touch to the loveliness of water and verdure.

Major Archie Macdonell, D.S.O., spent the week-end with his relatives in Dundas street en route to Halifax.

Mrs. Home is with her mother, Mrs. J. I. Davidson, on a visit. Mrs. Stephen Jarvis is visiting Mrs. Crerar in Muskoka. Mrs. and Miss Lake are going to Preston for a short visit. Mrs. Wyly Grier is visiting Miss Dickson in Galt. Mrs. Hume Blake is back from England. Mr. and Mrs. Cawthra Mulock and Mrs. Douglas Young are back from England.

The sudden death of Miss Anna Jennings, who expired in her sleep on Monday night in her apartments at "The Pines," saddened her many Toronto friends. Miss Jennings was one of God's good women, and admirable in every relation of life.

Commodore Marlatt of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club and Mrs. Marlatt gave a luncheon at the club house last Saturday for their daughters, Miss Marjory and Miss Mary, who had a number of their girl-friends from Haver-gal, after which the party were taken for a sail on the yacht "Aggie." Those who were of the gay company were Misses Beatrice and Hilda Gregory, Miss Kathleen Temple, Miss Orgill, Miss Gwendolyn Williams, Miss Dorothy Hart, Miss Margaret Estes, Miss Marguerite Sinclair, Miss Marjory Smith, Miss Fern Smith, Miss Violet Mallory, Miss Dorothy Munns, Miss Kathleen Cahill, Miss Dorothy Bond, and Mr. C. A. B. Brown.

One of the gifts at the Gooderham-Burson wedding was an immense cut crystal vase on which, with the donor's card, was tied a tiny picture of George Washington. Curious people wondered why, but some intimates smiled at the reminder that Dr. Burson asked for the hand of his lady love on February 22, which was the birthday of the father of the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Brown celebrated their first wedding anniversary last Thursday, and Senator and Mrs. Melvin Jones had a merry little party for dinner after an interesting game of golf. Mrs. Krell was playing, and looked very smart in a trim costume and flaring Panama.



LADY BATHURST.
A daughter of the 1st Lord Glenesk, the Hon. Miss Bathurst was married in 1893 to the 7th Earl Bathurst. She is a well known London hostess, and has many interests.

Miss Peacock Edwards returned to Scotland last week. Mrs. Krell is going over to meet her sisters, Mrs. Brachey and Miss Thompson, who have returned from South America.

The engagement of Miss Edith Louise Jones, daughter of Dr. C. A. Jones, Mount Forest, and Mr. George Walter Keith, B.A., Toronto, is announced, and their marriage takes place next Wednesday.

The engagement of Miss Priscilla Mills and Mr. Ivan Morton Dales, of Toronto, is announced, and their marriage takes place this month in London, England.

The June meeting of the Harbord Alumnae Association takes the form of a luncheon at the Prince George to-day at 12.30.

Another of the double weddings which have been a feature of this rushing matrimonial season will be celebrated on June 29, when Miss Maude A. Nicholls and Mr. Herbert J. Marshall, of Saskatoon, and Miss Beatrice I. Nicholls and Mr. G. Buller-Colthurst, of Toronto, are to be married.

Mr. Alan MacDougall Jones, who has been appointed assistant engineer on the Quebec bridge, has left for his new and important post. Mr. Jones, who is a graduate of Upper Canada College, Toronto, and the Royal Military College, Kingston, has been resident engineer of the C.P.R. in Ottawa for the past two years. Mrs. Jones and children will remain in Ottawa for the present, and Mrs. Jones' mother, Mrs. Barker, of Toronto, has arrived in Ottawa and will spend the summer with her daughter.

Mrs. E. J. McLean announces the engagement of her only daughter, Miss Maud McLean, and Dr. S. J. N. Magwood, whose marriage will take place in July. On Tuesday evening the bride-elect was the recipient of a silver shower at the residence of Mrs. Underwood, Brunswick avenue, whose pretty home was a bower of marguerites, and who received some forty guests in a dainty lingerie gown. A silver shower is an unusually important specimen of the popular way of giving pretty gifts to a bride.

Paris and its Patronesses.

PARISIANS are supposed to be fickle folk, but they have been loyal for 1,400 years to their special patronesses, St. Genevieve. If any one doubts it, let him visit her shrine at the time of her annual feast.

This occurs on January 3, and is followed by the neuvaine, the nine days of special devotions in her honor. At that time the wonderful gold shrine is brilliantly illuminated, and there is a continuous procession of worshippers.

As a matter of fact, St. Genevieve did suffer one very serious lapse from loyalty on the part of some Parisians, but it was not a personal matter, and was marked by some curious features. This lapse occurred at the time of the French Revolution.

The saint was born away back in 423 and, like Joan of Arc, was a shepherdess. When only 15 she began to lead a life of prayer and penance, and her ascendency was accepted by the inhabitants of Paris, to whom she twice rendered a signal service; once she saved them from Attila, the King of the Huns, and another time from famine.

Her remains were laid to rest in a large basilica built where the Pantheon now stands; it crowned the eminence that is still called "la montagne Ste. Genevieve." Here her body was enclosed in a brass shrine, and on certain public occasions, when, for instance, the country was afflicted by famine, war or pestilence, or if the King was in danger of death, the jeweled shrine was carried through the streets.

Mme. de Sevigne describes the procession that took place in 1756. Although the bent of her mind was hardly a reverent one, she notices the extreme devotion of the bearers of the shrine, who walked barefooted over the rough pavement to honor their protectress. Their task was by no means an easy one; the streets of seventeenth century Paris were narrow and crowded; the shrine was covered with two millions worth of jewels, and the very enthusiasm of the citizens made its progress difficult.

At all times, says The Rosary Magazine, the women of Paris have had a personal feeling, half filial, half sisterly for the compassionate shepherdess who, according to tradition, kept to the end a heart widely open to the needs of her fellow countrywomen. In their passionate wish to touch her shrine they used "to throw themselves

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LADY BEATRICE FOLE-CAREW.

Deemed one of the most beautiful women in England, Lady Beatrice comes of a famous Irish family, the Butlers, and is a daughter of the Marquis of Ormonde. With her husband, Major-General Sir Reginald Pole-Carew, she was at the Quebec Tercentenary celebration of 1908, and afterwards visited Toronto, Niagara and other places in Canada.

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Annual Military Camp Ball,
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MONTREAL, June 23, 1910.

HE wedding of Miss Aimee Acer, youngest daughter of Mrs. C. M. Acer, to Mr. John Cunningham, son of Inspector-General Andrew S. Cunningham, of the United States Navy, was celebrated in St. George's church, the Rev. J. Macpherson Almond officiating. The chancel decorations were in green and white. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. John Acer, of Grand Mere, wore her travelling suit of sapphire blue shantung, the coat opening over an embroidered lingerie blouse; and a big blue hat faced with sapphire blue velvet, the crown massed with aigrette-like wheat-ears in a lighter tone of blue. She carried a sheaf of American Beauty roses, and wore a diamond and opal pendant, the groom's gift. Her only attendant was the matron of honor, Mrs. Hamilton Gilmour, who wore a white lingerie dress embroidered in mar-
guerites, and a yellow satin-straw hat trimmed with yellow and white flowers and faced with black velvet, her bouquet being of yellow daisies and white roses. Mr. George Cunningham, of Washington, D.C., was his brother's groomsman. The groom's father and mother came from Washington for the wedding. Mrs. Cunningham wore a blue and green shot silk gown veiled in black chiffon, trimmed with iridescent blue passementerie, and a black hat. Mrs. Acer wore a wisteria silk costume with toque to match. Mrs. Preble MacIntosh, the bride's sister had on a gray rajah silk suit and big gray plumed hat. Another sister, Mrs. Ross McLernon, wore a pale blue ninon gown with Irish lace coat, and a Leghorn hat faced with black velvet and trimmed with pink roses. The bride and groom saw a few of their friends in the vestry, and went from the church to the railway station, leaving for Washington. They will reside in Detroit. Some of those present at the wedding were: Mrs. Vachell Koelle, Mrs. Grant Macintosh, Miss Carroll Guerin, Mr. Tom Guerin, Miss Myra Burne (of New York), Mr. Gascoigne, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Colwell, Mr. Chester Root, Mrs. and Miss Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. A. Robertson, Miss Gilberte Robidoux, Mrs. and Miss Wigmore, Miss Amy Thomson, Mrs. John Acer (of Grand Mere).

There was another wedding, a very quiet one, at St. George's church on the same afternoon, the bride being Miss Margaret Barclay Dale, daughter of the late Edward Dale, of Sherbrooke, and grand-daughter of the late Sir George Barclay, of Mont Charles, Ireland, and the bridegroom, Mr. Holton Hamilton Learmont, son of Mr. J. B. Learmont, of Montreal. The Rev. Dr. Paterson Smyth performed the ceremony, and the bride was given away by her mother. There were no attendants and only the immediate relatives were present. After spending the honeymoon at Atlantic sea-side resorts, Mr. and Mrs. Learmont will take up their residence at 434 Metcalfe avenue, Westmount. The bride-groom is especially well known among horsemen, being always one of the prominent figures at the Montreal Horse Shows. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Learmont sailed for England later in the week, to stay for most of the summer.

Miss Ada Lindsay and Miss Marjorie Lindsay have gone to Vancouver with their aunt, Mrs. Edward Lewis, and will spend the summer on the Coast.

Mrs. Hartland MacDougall and her children, accompanied by Miss Katie Reford, who went abroad with them, have arrived home after a six months' sojourn in the south of France and other places in Europe. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. M. Pangman returned at the same time from their trip to England.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Anderson Kingman, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abner Kingman, to Mr. Walter Molson, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Molson. Miss Kingman's sister, Mrs. Ross Sims, and her husband, have just returned from a three months' trip in Europe.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell has been the guest of Mrs. Fred Beardmore, and of Mrs. Fiske, for the past two weeks.

At the Church of the Messiah, recently, Miss Lillian Norton Evans and Professor Henry Martyn Mac-

kay, of McGill University, were married by the Rev. Dr. Barnes. The bride's brother, Prof. Nevil Norton Evans, gave her away, and the bridesmaid was her sister, Miss Gladys Norton Evans, who wore a pale blue gown and carried pink roses. Dr. Mackay, of Halifax, the groom's brother, was best man, and the ushers were: Dr. Norton Evans, of Lafayette, Indiana; Prof. Keyes, Mr. Cushing and Mr. Cooper. The bride was beautifully gowned in white satin, and wore a Limerick lace veil, an heirloom in the family. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley and roses. After a reception held by the bride's mother at her home on Milton street, Prof. and Mrs. Mackay left for Quebec, to sail for England. Going away the bride wore a pale blue cloth costume and black hat.

The Rev. Dr. J. Paterson Smyth, rector of St. George's church, and Mrs. Paterson Smyth left last week for a tour of Western Canada. They will go through to the Pacific Coast.

Mr. and Mrs. David Morrice celebrated their golden wedding on June 14th. Mr. Morrice is well known in commercial life, and has been actively interested in the philanthropic educational and art life of the city. Mrs. Morrice was a Miss Anne Anderson, of Toronto, in which city the wedding took place fifty years ago.

Lieut.-Col. Ibbotson passed away last Thursday evening, after several months' illness, which kept him confined to the house since Easter. The funeral took place with military honors from Christ Church Cathedral. Col. Ibbotson came of a military family, his grandfather, Captain Ibbotson, having taken part in the proceedings of 1812. Mrs. Ibbotson is one of the family of the late M. H. Gault. There are eight children; the second daughter, Miss Hazel Ibbotson, has been at school in England for the past year. Mrs. E. Leonard, of London, Ont., is a sister of the late Colonel.

The engagement is announced of Miss Louise Morris Hays, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hays, to Mr. Harold Grier, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Grier.

Mr. James Ross entertained at dinner in honor of Admiral Kingsmill and Commander Roper, who were in the city on their way to Halifax from the West.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Angus and Mrs. Angus' sister, Miss Marguerite Stearns, have sailed for a trip to the Old Country.

Mrs. Norman Van der Veer, who had been staying with her mother, Mrs. H. M. Durant, for some time, has returned to New York.

Dr. Charles Ogilvy, of New York, son of Mr. James Ogilvy, of Montreal, was married last week to Miss Evelyn Hunter, daughter of Mr. Stephen Hunter, of New Rochelle, N.Y. It was a church wedding, and all the arrangements were extremely pretty. Mr. James Ogilvy, jr., went down for the wedding, and was his brother's best man. The bride was attended by four grown bridesmaids and two little girls. Dr. and Mrs. Ogilvy have left for a trip abroad.

Society at the Capital

OTTAWA, June 23, 1910.

IN the earlier part of the week a team of lady golfers, numbering seventeen, took a trip to Montreal to play a match with the ladies of the Royal Golf Club of that city. Although the result was the defeat of our local team, yet an exceedingly pleasant trip was enjoyed by the visitors and they were entertained most hospitably at both luncheon and tea by their opponents. Among those who took the trip were Mrs. R. L. Borden, President of the Ottawa Ladies' Golf Club; Miss Mary Scott, who acted as their captain; Mrs. Charles Reade, Mrs. George H. Perley, Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mrs. Hazen Hansard, Mrs. Frank Ahearn, Mrs. J. F. Kidd, Mrs. H. K. Egan, Mrs. G. F. O'Halloran, Mrs. Charles Sparks, Mrs. P. D. Ross, Mrs. Drysdale Holbrook, Miss Tudor Montizambert,

Miss Pauline Lemoine, Miss Hughson, Miss Gwen Burn and Miss Ethel Palmer. An unusually large number of lady-golfers assembled at the Links on Thursday afternoon when the second round was played for the handsome cup donated by Lady Hanbury Williams, the final match being on for this week.

Hon. Clifford Sifton's sons have been scoring most successfully at the various Horse Shows recently, having captured a large number of prizes. At the Winnipeg Horse Show Mr. Jack Sifton rode his horse, "Sportsman," himself, and carried off six prizes. At the Galt Horse Show, Mr. Clifford Sifton won three prizes with his two horses, "Wellington" and "Glenwood," and in London, England, Mr. Winfield Sifton, who, accompanied by his father, sailed for the Motherland several weeks ago, especially for the Horse Show won twelfth place on a list of one hundred and six entries and was much complimented on the masterly manner in which he rode his horse, "The Flying Dutchman." Hon. Clifford Sifton and Mr. Jack Sifton will return to Canada early in July when additional congratulations to the latter will be in order on his having won his degree of B.A. at the Toronto University recently. Mrs. Sifton spent the greater part of last week in Galt and returned to town on Wednesday.

Mrs. Adam Shortt expects to leave in a day or two for a month's visit to Toronto and Hamilton and will be accompanied by her son, who is at present a student at Trinity College School, Port Hope. Miss Muriel Shortt, who has been spending the past few weeks in Toronto and Hamilton has returned to the Capital.

The marriage will take place on June 29th, of Miss Bessie Norris, elder daughter of the late Mr. William C. Norris, of St. Louis, Mo., and Mrs. Norris, of Toronto, to Mr. T. Arthur Tresidder, of Montreal. Miss Norris is a great-niece of Mrs. J. P. Featherston, of Rideau st., with whom she and her sister have made their home for a number of years. Mrs. W. C. Norris, mother of the bride-elect has arrived from Toronto and is the guest of Mrs. Featherston at present.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Macpherson, whose marriage took place recently in Lindsay, have arrived in town and are occupying the residence of Miss Reiffenstein, aunt of Mr. Macpherson, in Bessier st., for the summer.

Mrs. George Sweeny, of Toronto, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Keefer, of Elmwood, Rockliffe, and will later visit them at their summer quarters at Blue Sea Lake.

Mrs. Playfair, who has recently been the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. A. Gemill, at "Cliffside," has returned to her home in Midland, Ont.

Mrs. Barker, of Toronto, has arrived in Ottawa to spend the next two months with her daughter, Mrs. Allan McDougall Jones. Mr. Jones, who has for the past two years been resident engineer in Ottawa of the C.P.R., recently received the appointment of assistant engineer in connection with the building of the Quebec Bridge and has left for his new post. Mrs. Jones and children will not join him until the autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Murphy and Miss Hilda Murphy, accompanied by Mrs. George Warwick, of Toronto, the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Murphy have sailed for England and will travel abroad for the remainder of the summer.

Mr. A. G. Parker, manager of the Bank of Montreal, Mrs. Parker and family left last week for St. Patrick's where they have taken a cottage for the hot weather. Mr. Parker will return in a week or two. Mr. and Mrs. John Gilmour and Miss McClymont, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Fauquier and children left on Monday for their pretty summer homes at Chelsea, where they will remain for the next two months.

Mrs. William McDougall and Madame Girouard have gone to Toronto to be present at the marriage of their nephew, Mr. Stanley Ryerson and are the guests of Mrs. Ryerson. THE CHAPMAN.

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PIE CRUST, more than any other
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having a larger percentage
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is more satisfying than
ordinary flour, comes out
of the oven flakier, more
tender and more digestible.

Be sure to try "ROYAL
HOUSEHOLD" when next
you make pies. It is the
finest flour in the world not
only for Pastry but for
Bread and all family baking.

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pages of tried and tested
recipes will be sent free to
any user of Royal House-
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BUDS
The most delicious of
chocolate confections.
They stand alone in
their smoothness,
richness and unique
flavor. Insist on
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THE COWAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO.



AN INVITATION

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If you cannot come in write for Catalogue and prices.

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"JULIAN SALE"

For Quality Leather Goods

DRESS TRUNKS



THE trunks are "fashioned" to accommodate the newest modes in ladies' dresses, suits and costumes, and any lady going away for the summer, whether far or near would at the end of the season consider she had made a good investment in owning one, and it goes without saying that in purchasing a "Julian Sale" trunk she will feel that the investment is greatly enhanced because of the everlasting quality of the trunk, and the splendid fittings that are no small part of the goodness of them.

The cut printed here shows No. 865 in Catalogue No. 24, a fine strong make, bound with hard fibre, flat brass corners and mountings, extra fine lock, narrow slats capped with metal, 3 trays, top tray 7 inches deep, all lined, and two heavy straps. The trunk is 42 inches long 21 inches wide and 20 inches deep, and the price is \$18.

Better Trunks for \$20 and \$25
Write for full Catalogue of Julian Sale Goods—yours for the asking.

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A Neave's Food Baby

Baby will thrive when fed on

Neave's Food

For more than 80 years the infant diet of hundreds of strong and healthy men and women.

A Perfectly Safe Food

for the youngest and most delicate child.

It contains all the essentials for flesh and bone forming in an exceptional degree, assists teething, relieves infantile constipation, and used with milk as directed forms a complete diet for infants.

The remarkable way in which delicate and ill-nourished infants have thriven on it has caused immense sales in Great Britain and Australia.

For sale by all druggists in Canada, put up in 1 lb. airtight tins.



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Aged 18 Months
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Every mother should read our valuable little book, "Hints about Baby," by a trained nurse, sent free by post on request. Write to-day.

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Column

"I HAVE room for everything in my flat but bookshelves," remarked a lady, "and what I'm going to do with these books I don't know. There's my Dickens' set, a wedding present, and so beautifully illustrated, and here are some sixty other books that I really felt I couldn't let go. My poets and my Cyclopaedia, and these essays and my Kipling books, and a dozen that have been presented to me by their Canadian authors and which always have a shelf of honor. What can I contrive to house them all in?" It was a question with apparently no answer. The walls were full of pictures; the floor just full enough of furniture. Oh! for a handy alcove or recess, some little stray nook below or above! As her eyes roved wildly around her small sitting room, they caught the very thing. Over each door was a narrow shelf where a transome window swung. It took no time at all to get a step-ladder, and precautionary duster, and in a trice the transomes were packed snugly with books, just exactly holding the lot. The effect is of two little book-cases, snugly stowed up aloft, and she never grudges the climb necessary to reach their contents.

The consideration of one's neighbors' rights should be one of the most important obligations in a well-regulated mind. One often hears the injunction to look after one's own rights and not let oneself be imposed upon, but it conduces more to improvement of the ordinary nature to consider carefully the rights of one's friends. One's friends have the sacred right to their own time occasionally, and no matter how agreeably they may submit to having it wasted or how little one may like the implication that one is responsible for such waste, it is very well to remember the rights of the case. One's friends also have a perfect right to prefer the company which is congenial to them, and to refuse that of which they do not approve, when you or I try to force it upon them. That sounds extreme, but it is done every day, and people heroically endure association which is a bore, or accept with the best grace they can muster, companionship which is undesirable, because you or I never think of their rights in the matter. It is really a tragedy, on an exquisite sylvan night in June, to be paired off with a humpty female who feels in duty bound to talk platitudes, or a blithering male idiot who sings and tells stories in the belief that he must thus entertain you! "Oh! would that the tongue could utter the thoughts that arise in me!" said Tennyson in one of his "set-to-music" inspirations. It may easily come to one's heart to agree with him, if one might substitute the longing for silence for the longing for "the voice that is still." When one is put to this torture, it is small comfort to be told it happens because one can get along so well with anybody! Has the submissive soul no rights to be considered, I'd like to know?

The rights of little children are ruthlessly overlooked. A child objects to being fondled, and frets and is rude. Then it is punished by a zealous parent or nurse. How much better fares the surly Dachshund which snaps at the hand having the temerity to touch it. It is thus excused: "Poor little Eisel never can bear any stranger to touch him!" Poor little Janie gets slapped for the same peculiarity, and so the right of the little child to its one person is overlooked, while that of the cranky little dog is recognized. Probably if Janie would scratch and bite she, too, would secure consideration. One has frequently to resort to somewhat similar extreme measures to avoid similar familiarities, whether one earns resentment and dislike or not.

A nervous person has written to me, begging that I say something about the plague of whistles that marks off the working hours of our down town community. I am so sorry to say that I cannot say just what she wishes, for—whisper! I like them. Just this minute, on a piping hot Monday, the big whistle sends out a brief blood-curdling screech, then the little silvery whistle toots a cheerful second, and here and there from every side of the town come short squeaks and shrill squeals and deep low hoots. And it all means noontide and respite from toil. It is over in less than a minute, but for many minutes I am seeing in my mind's eye, the relaxed muscles, the resting eyes, the deep breaths that tell of release from tension and toil. Perhaps if my lady would follow

this thought, with the sympathy and comprehension of heart and mind it leads to, she would cease to revile at least the noon and evening whistles!

One hears continually the glorification of the West. Really, to listen to what is said, leads one to wonder if one is any good at all here in the East? Perhaps it is this eternal blatant bragging and blowing, no matter how politely disguised, that makes Easterners rather shrink from the noisy big talking West? And if there be any one created being that sends me into my shell, it is the woman from the West, who seldom has the Western man's excuse of great constructive or other work for her breezy and arbitrary attitude. Of course the tone is in the air out there and its very catching, and she boasts and recounts what she has heard recounted as if she had really had a hand in the matter. Not only that, but she brings the ways of the West into our quieter and more reposeful midst, and annoys those of us who do not understand. In this weather, the woman from the West is the last straw. Of course there are westerners who haven't quite forgotten how they used to exist here and we welcome them with a blessed thankfulness of respite from that strenuous and aggressive type of whom I was thinking.

I was talking to a woman from the West about the matter one day lately. "The trouble with you is," she said sharply, "that you're so unprogressive! Now, if you'd come out West you'd soon rub off your silly ideas about what you can and cannot do. No one bothers what anyone else does! We do as we please, and it's nobody's business! And with your brains (she did really allow me brains!) but in a cursory tone, as if they were not the main thing) you'd soon be getting twice the money you get in this sleepy town. You're in a rut! Better come back with me!" And so saying, she smiled patronizingly and held out a hand, which I took fearfully, for I don't want in the least to be hauled out West.

Sometimes a less strenuous Westerner smiles knowingly and says: "Oh! you'd be the worst of us all, once you got out there. You couldn't resist the West!" That's what probably puts my back up worse than anything. If you try to tell them why you prefer spending your spare time in other places; why you are oppressed with a horror of all that vast stretch of land without tradition or history or anything but vastness and productiveness, they just keep on smiling. It would be horribly illbred in any other countryman, but it is all right for the transient or native from the great and glorious West. If they weren't such splendid folk in other ways, one would almost dislike them for it.

LADY GAY.

Social Affairs in Hamilton

HAMILTON, JUNE 23, 1910.

A PRETTY wedding was celebrated on Thursday afternoon at the Church of Ascension, when Miss Mabel Marie Dalley, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fenner F. Dalley, was married to Mr. Peter H. Douglas of McLeod, Alta. The decorations, which were extremely effective, were the work of the young Ladies' Guild of the church, of which the bride was president. The color scheme was pink and mauve. The bride wore a gown of white duchesse satin trimmed with Carrickmacross lace, long white veil caught with orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. She also wore the groom's gift, a necklace and pendant of diamonds and rubies. Miss Jean Newton was maid of honor, wearing a gown of pale pink embroidered satin and hat of pink tulle and mauve lilacs. The bridesmaids, Miss Marjorie Hillman and Miss Elsie Forbes wore similar gowns, and mauve tulle hats with apple blossoms. All carried gold baskets of mauve and pink sweet peas and wore gold pins with baroque pearls and peridots, the gift of the groom. Mr. Alexander Richardson, of Midland, was best man. The ushers were Messrs. Fred and Norman Dalley, brothers of the bride. Mr. Marvin Dalley, a cousin, and Mr. Harold A. Menet, of Toronto. Rev. Canon Wade performed the ceremony. A reception followed at "Arlo House" which was decorated for the occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas have gone to Muskoka for a short honeymoon, before leaving for their western home.

Mrs. McGivern left on Tuesday



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alone makes the Gurney-Oxford worth dollars more to you than any other heater. And there are other features which mean greater economy and efficiency, not to be found anywhere else. Special fire-pot and first special push-nipple, non-

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Railroad and Pullman tickets can be secured at Canadian Pacific Railway Ticket Office or at New York Central Lines City Ticket Offices, 40 Yonge Street, or will be delivered on request, by special representative, who will furnish any information desired. Address Frank C. Foy, Canadian Passenger Agent 80 Yonge Street Phone Main 4361



for Brockville where she will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. McGivern, of Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Bethune and family have gone to the Beach for the summer.

Miss Lestock Cockburn has left for England, where she will spend the summer with her mother.

The Misses Gillespie were hostesses at a most delightful tea on Wednesday. The table over which Mrs. Beasley and Miss Alexander presided, was arranged with yellow iris and purple pansies. Miss Jean Hobson, Miss Marion Findlay and Miss Belle MacDonald assisted in passing refreshments.

Mr. R. B. Ferrie and his two sons, who left for England on Friday, will spend the summer abroad.

The engagement has been announced of Mr. Gordon Southam, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. William Southam, "Pinchurst," Miss Mary Mc-

Gibbon, of Montreal, daughter of the late Mr. R. D. McGibbon.

Miss Marguerite Cotton was a week-end visitor with Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Treble, Mapleside Ave.

Mrs. Frank Dumoulin and children, of Cleveland, are guests at the "See House."

KATRINE.

REMARKABLE SERVICE.

Commencing Monday, June 20, the Niagara Navigation Co. inaugurated their eight trip service between Toronto and Lewiston. Steamers leave Toronto daily (Sunday excepted) 7.30 a.m., 9.00 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 3.45 p.m., 6.15 p.m., 7.00 p.m.

A trip upon an average of every hour and a half. Close connections with rail lines for all United States points. Low rates. Dining service on all steamers. Ticket office, ground floor, Traders' Bank Building, 63 Yonge street.

EATON'S

Gloves—Hosiery—Ribbons—Parasols

Four sections of considerable importance in planning summer attire. This announcement tells of our readiness with very interesting displays of the season's most approved modes.



THE USE OF RIBBON FOR SUMMER WEAR, INCREASES

A growing demand for the beautiful ribbon creations that have made their appearance to meet the requirements of the new fashions, emphasizes the very wide-spread popularity with which the ribbon for adornment is being received.

There are in our display weaves made especially to our order. These we feature on account of their beauty of finish, and the most pleasing manner in which they lend themselves to every manner of ribbon use. Particularly noteworthy are the "Cedric" and "Geneva."

For all purposes where a Taffeta Ribbon may be used, we recommend our "Cedric" quality, a pure silk Swiss Taffeta Ribbon of beautiful even finish, crisp and durable. Colors—Navy, alic, sky, old rose, pink, myrtle, reseda, nile, mauve, grey, brown, tan, cream and white.

4 in., 5 in., 6 in. wide.
15c. 20c. 25c. per yard.

"Geneva," a special Summer Ribbon, almost a satin finish, yet with the life of a Taffeta. It is particularly effective for use with lingerie dresses and millinery. Colors—White, cream, champagne, nile, reseda, alic, shell pink, 6 inches wide, per yard, 25c.

Moire Ribbons, "antique" finish, heavy, pure silk ribbon in elegant Moire effect, very popular for hat bows and trimmings. The color list includes mauve, amethyst, taupe, grey, heron, navy, tan, brown, cream, champagne, neptune, cardinal, and white.

6 in. wide, 30c. yard. 7 1/2 in. wide, 65c. yard.

Velvet Ribbons—Millinery Velvets are given special attention in our collection of ribbons, and our lines of pure silk pile qualities with heavy satin backs are of exceptionally good values. The colors and widths are—sky, alic, turquoise, pink, old rose, navy, tan, brown, moss, emerald, myrtle, reseda, red, cerise, king's blue, grey, and black.

1 1/2 in., 2 1/2 in., 3 in. wide.
20c. 25c. 30c. per yard.

Fancy Ribbons are shown in a profusion of exquisite patterns and color combinations. One line is particularly noteworthy. A handsome Dresden design on a marble ground edged with 1/4-inch stripe of satin in delicate shades of mauve, sky, rose, champagne, cream and black. Very suitable for fancy work to be made up during your vacation, for future gift-giving. 3 1/2 inches wide, per yard, \$1.00.

Black Satin Ribbons—Duchess satin in black as used for lingerie dress and hat trimming; rich, lustrous finish. Good weight and great wearing qualities. The superior quality of our black is appreciated by particular people.

4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in. wide.
25c. 30c. 35c. 45c. per yard.

Main Floor, Yonge St.

PARASOLS FROM EUROPE IN UNUSUAL BEAUTY AND ORIGINALITY OF DESIGN

The very evident satisfaction with which our Parasol assortment has been received this season, emphasizes the quality of our selection, and in the very comprehensive array of colorings, designs and makes there's an attraction that is seldom equalled in a display of summer sunshades. Here are most interesting novelties such as "Chantecler," "Aeroplane" and quaint square styles such as are shown in illustration. The plainer effects are most popular, while she who requires a fitting accessory for the beautiful soft summer muslin will find suitable choice in those very elaborate parasols from Austria and Paris. These few prices of interest:—

At \$2.50—Fancy Silk Parasols in a variety of new and up-to-date striped designs, best gilt frames, natural wood handles.

At \$3.50—Fine Austrian and English Parasols, in a good assortment of designs and colors which includes fancy and floral effects, best gilt frames, with handles made to match parasols.

\$3.50 and \$5.00—Self shades, pure silk. Parasols in the following colors—Navy, red, alic, rose, heliotrope, cerise, purple, king's blue, ashes of roses, prunell, and amethyst. They are neat, close rolling, with cases to match, best frames, and a large assortment of novelty handles.

Other at \$5—Pure Silk Parasols in cream or white with eyelet work, embroidered borders, also a line of self shades, with fringe edge, best mounts. All high class makes.

Extra fine, high-class Parasols in a big variety of different patterns and shapes. Some of the most novel designs in light, medium and dark shades. The lot includes our finest makes of English and Austrian manufacturers. At \$7.50 to \$25.00.

Children's Fancy Parasols in a large assortment of designs and makes. At 25c. to \$1.00.

GLOVES—IMPORTANT ITEMS IN MILADY'S SUMMER EQUIPMENT

The correct selection of Gloves depends to quite an extent on the assortment, since it is decreed that the glove shall match the shade of the costume. The most lavish preparations the Store has made in assortments of Summer Gloves, make choosing easy, and a pleasure to women who appreciate quality, for here are displayed gloves of very elegant makes.

Silk Finished Milanese Lisle Gloves, with two pearl domes, Paris points and moire silk cuff. Colors—Black, white, tan, grey, and mode. Pair, 75c.

Heavy Silk Gloves (24-inch long Mousquetaire), double tipped fingers, silk stitched points, and two dome fasteners. Black and white. Pair, \$1.00.

Heavy Milanese Silk Gloves (23-inch long Mousquetaire), with two pearl buttons, double tipped fingers and silk roped backs. Black only. Pair, 75c.

Very Finest French Kid Gloves, made from No. 1 kid skins, with two patent fasteners, pique sewn, gusset fingers, and imperial points. Colors—Tan, mode, brown, beaver, green, blue, champagne, black and white, oxblood, and pale blue. Pair, \$1.50.

Extra Choice French Kid Gloves, made from soft, pliable skins, with two dome fasteners, oversewn seams, gusset fingers, and Paris points. Tan, mode, b. aver, brown. Pair, \$1.25.

Real French Kid Gloves, made from selected skins especially for our trade, with two dome fasteners, oversewn seams, gusset fingers, and silk embroidered backs. Colors—Tan, mode, beaver, brown, blue, green, black and white. Pair, \$1.00.

HOSIERY OF HIGH GRADE FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

While the elaborate hosiery productions of Paris and New York are well represented in this handsome array, yet the more conservative effects are the ones preferred in Toronto, and those we emphasize in this brief list of items. Included also are suitable makes in the fancy effects so desired by men and boys, particularly those who appreciate the smart effect of the low shoe and colored hose, and for those who prefer the plain black, are very desirable qualities from the fine lisle thread to the elegant silk hose.

Women's Plain Black, Colored or Fancy Embroidered Lisle Thread Hose, best German makes, finest finish and dyes, extra spliced feet. All sizes. At 35c., or 3 for \$1.00.

Women's Fine Summer Weight Cashmere Hose, extra light weight, spliced sole, heel and toe, best English and German makes. All sizes. At 50c., 75c., or \$1.00.

Boys' and Girls' Ribbed or Plain Black Cotton Hose, best maco yarns, finest stainless dyes, spliced feet. All sizes. At 25c.

Boys' and Girls' Ribbed or Plain Black Cashmere Hose, made from pure yarn, best English makes, spliced knees, heel and toe. Sizes 5 to 6 1/2. At 20c. and 35c., according to sizes.

Men's High Class Lisle Thread Socks, in plain or fancy effects, newest colors and designs, best German makes, finest dyes. All sizes. At 25c., or 3 for \$1.00.

Men's High Class Silk Socks, in a variety of different shades and designs, all new for this season, best French and German makes. All sizes. At \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per pair.

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